

Weather

Overcast and misty weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 61.8 and the minimum 44.4 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 73.8 and 46.2.

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SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

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TROOPS REPORTED NEARING MUNICH TO OUST SOVIET

Communist Meeting Told White Guard Is About To Enter City

NEW COUNCIL ACTS

Body Recently Elected By Revolutionary Faction Demands Authority

MINERS STILL OUT

Proclamation Of Soviet In Ruhr District Is Frustrated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 11.—A message from Munich states that the Council elected by the revolutionary workers and soldiers has declared itself to be the sole authority and demanded the immediate abdication of the Central Council.

At a mass meeting of Communists it was announced that the White Guard, under Schnepfenhorst, was already at Ingolstadt and was about to enter Munich and overthrow the Soviet Government.

Ruhr Miners Still Idle

Berlin, April 11.—Despite the concession of a seven-hour day, the strike of coal miners in the Ruhr district continues and the excitement in Essen is growing. Government soldiers venturing into the streets singly are assaulted by the strikers.

The Vorwaerts states that a Soviet Republic was to have been proclaimed in the Ruhr district yesterday but was frustrated by the Government occupation of Essen.

Seventeen members of the Workers' Council at Muehlheim, Ruhr, who voted for the immediate proclamation of a Soviet Republic, have been arrested for high treason.

Exodus From Odessa Preceded Evacuation

Russian Volunteer Army Said To Have Bolted From Advance Of Bolshevik Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 11.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Allies evacuated 25,000 refugees before leaving Odessa.

The Russian volunteer army has retired in disorder before the Bolshevik advance to the Crimea. The French forces, which have been reinforced, have been ordered to hold Sebastopol.

Bolsheviks Gaining Near Vladivostok

Extremist Movement Reported Spreading In Maritime Provinces

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, April 15.—On April 13 the Bolsheviks captured the station of Shchegolev, not far from Vladivostok after which the Allied Command dispatched to the above station a detachment of Japanese, Canadian and French troops.

The Bolshevik movement in the Maritime Provinces is spreading. Siberian Army Report

Harbin, April 16.—An official communique issued by the headquarters of the Siberian army reports:

Our troops have occupied Rojstveny Mill, on the right bank of the Kama, a tributary of the Volga. Our offensive on a front of over 300 versts is developing successfully.

During March the Siberian troops captured 65,000 prisoners, 120 machine-guns, 5,229 rifles, 766,000 cartridges, two trains of ammunition, two armored trains, eight engines and other booty.

We have occupied Orsk and cut the railway line between Kazan and Sarapul. At present our vanguards are fifteen versts from Bugulma.

Doubt About Death Of W. R. Giles Raised

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—Some doubt exists regarding the reported death of Mr. W. R. Giles in Seoul.

365 Deaths Last Month Traceable To Influenza

Dr. Stanley Says Maximum Was Probably Reached But Another Wave May Be Expected Later

The epidemic of influenza just passed in Shanghai probably reached the maximum virulence for the current cycle of waves of the disease, but another wave may be expected later in the year, is the opinion of Dr. Arthur Stanley, Health Officer, as expressed in his report for the month of March.

"The recrudescence of influenza, which was recorded towards the end of February, gathered momentum during March, causing the highest total mortality for the month of March on record, namely, 66 among foreign and 1,177 among Chinese residents," the Health officer states. "Of these deaths 23 among foreigners were attributable to influenza, of which 14 were among Japanese, and 9 among Chinese. In addition to these fatalities occurred from other causes which were probably hastened by a supervening attack of influenza."

Is Third Epidemic

This is the third epidemic since the present pandemic reached Shanghai towards the end of May, 1918. During the first epidemic the fatality among foreigners and Chinese, respectively, was 3 and 152; during the second in October, 1918, 6 and 266. These and the figures now recorded show a progressive increase in virulence. It is probable that the present wave represents the maximum danger, but a further outbreak may be expected later in the year and recurrences with diminishing virulence during three or four succeeding years.

"As regards prevention, the intelligent use of a face mask or some convenient form of respirator when in danger of infection is considered to offer the best chance of protection. A useful interest was shown by the public in the simple face mask produced and furnished by the Health Office. The all-in cost of this mask was four cents inclusive of the envelope of instructions. Although not commonly used, it is known that in cases where actually and carefully used in proximity with cases of influenza complete protection was conferred, as happened during the Mukden plague epidemic. The experience in America, in places where the wearing of the mask was made compulsory, was that the mask was worn under the eye of the police, but was discarded indoors and under conditions where the chance of infection was greatest. The proper use

of the mask requires special hygienic intelligence on the part of the public, and this hygienic intelligence is not, perhaps, the same as ordinary intelligence; but requires an extension of education to hygienic methods, especially in the way disease is spread, which the future will surely supply when the effective survival in the ordinary educational code are finally discarded and room made for teaching how to live. The amount of preventable wastage of child life is still colossal and continues through ignorance when the child becomes a man.

How Infection Spreads

"From hygienic standpoints the greatest enemy of man is man himself, that is to say, in most cases infection spreads directly from man to man. It does not, however, follow that living like a hermit and avoiding contact with mankind is the only way to obtain freedom from infective disease. Protection may also be conferred by a process of roughing it or getting salted. For example, the infection of tuberculosis is so universal that most people are at some period of their lives more or less tuberculous. Slight infection in childhood tends to protect against more extensive infection later on by a process of vaccination or salting. A child kept unspotted from the world without the usual diseases of childhood would probably have a bad time when finally exposed to human intercourse. It is probable that were all our food and drink taken free from microbes exposure to ordinary conditions would give rise to serious disturbance. Immunity consists to some extent in getting so accustomed to danger that the danger becomes innocuous. It is for the epidemiologist to state which health risks may be run and which to take special steps to guard against. The Public Health Notices and other special health notices issued from time to time is the way this special knowledge of local conditions is conveyed to the public.

"Cases of cerebro-spinal fever continued to occur locally in small number and along the Yangtze Valley.

"Cholera is now epidemic in many parts in direct connection with Shanghai.

"Over 3,000 free vaccinations among Chinese against smallpox given by the Health Office during the month is a satisfactory example of being forearmed by intelligence in place of the usual rush for vaccination in the middle of an epidemic of smallpox so easy to prevent by a little foresight."

'One-Way' Traffic For Szechuen Road

Kiangse Road, Also To Adopt This System May 1st

Kiangse and Szechuen Roads will be one-way thoroughfares for vehicle traffic beginning May 1 in order to relieve congestion on these busy streets and to ameliorate traffic conditions generally.

Kiangse Road will be available only for vehicles proceeding from south to north and Szechuen Road for vehicles proceeding from north to south the Council announces. The public is requested to co-operate in making the new regulation a success, so that it may be permanently adopted.

Health Office Warns Against Hydrophobia

Marked Increase In Number Of Persons Bitten By Dogs

The Health Officer reports that rabies in dogs is specially prevalent and that there is a marked increase in the number of persons bitten by rabid dogs coming in for Pasteur treatment. He points out that any laxity in carrying out the measures heretofore enforced in respect to dogs may lead to preventable deaths from hydrophobia. Special instructions have, therefore, been given to the police in regard to the prosecution of persons keeping dogs without licenses or unmuzzled or imperfectly muzzled dogs and in regard to the destruction of unlicensed dogs.

Commons Discusses Repatriated Germans

Their Return To China, It Is Held, Matter For Decision Of Chinese Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 10.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Harmsworth stated that the question of preventing the Germans returning to China was one for decision by the Chinese Government, who would doubtless be largely guided by any decision of the Peace Conference regarding the general policy for trade relations with enemy countries.

MEETING AT HARBIN DISCUSSES FINANCES

Proposed Measure To Abolish Kerensky Notes Will Be Investigated

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, April 15.—At a special meeting held yesterday at the local branch of the Russo-Asiatic Bank, the object of which was to discuss the financial situation, the meeting decided to find out whether the bill regarding the Kerensky notes would be promulgated as an actual law, and if so, to immediately request the despatch of new money in sufficient quantity to the Manchurian market and to ask that the time limit be extended owing to the fact that most of the inhabitants' salaries were paid in Kerensky notes.

Princess Patricia Bids Farewell To The Famous 'Princess Pats'



PRINCESS PAT BIDS FAREWELL TO FAMOUS REGIMENT
Princess Patricia of Connaught (Now Lady Ramsey) affixing a laurel wreath of metal to the colors of her famous Canadian regiment, the "Princess Pats." The presentation took place at Bramshot, England, on the occasion of the departure of the famous regiment for home. The inscription on the wreath reads: "To the Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, from the Colonel-in-Chief, in recognition of their heroic service in the Great War, 1914-18."

ANDERSEN, MEYER BUYS KIANGSE ROAD PROPERTY

Will Erect New Building On Valuable Site Opposite New Municipal Block

The valuable block of property fronting on Kiangse Road and running from Hankow Road corner almost to Poochow Road—fronting the new Municipal buildings, has been sold to Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co., Ltd., by the China Realty Company.

The site has been secured by Messrs. Andersen, Meyer and Co. for the purpose of erecting a new building for the firm and it is understood that a fine, up-to-date administration building will be erected on the site. The purchase price of the property is understood to have been in the neighborhood of £25,000.

Loan Agreement Text Is Issued At Peking By The Waichiaopu

Advance Of ¥30,000,000 Secured By Kirin And Heilungchang Mines And Forests

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 15.—The Waichiaopu has issued the Chinese text of the Kirin and Heilungchang Forestry and Mining Loan Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Finance and the Exchange Bank.

The main points of the Loan are as follows: Amount, ¥30,000,000. Redemption to be effected in ten years from the date of signature of the Loan Agreement. In the event of incomplete repayment an extension of the Agreement can be negotiated.

A portion of the capital is repayable in five years, with six months' notice.

Rate of Interest, 7 1/2 percent per annum, but in the event of the renewal of the Agreement the rate of interest can be re-arranged according to the current rate. Interest to be reckoned from the date of payment of the Loan by the day until January 14, 1919, after which there shall be half-yearly payments on January 15 and July 15 each year.

Matters relating to the payment of the Loan to the Chinese and the payment of interest by the Chinese shall be dealt with at Tokio.

The security for the Loan shall be:

(1) The gold-mines and forests of Kirin and Heilungchang.

(2) The gold-mine revenues and national control of the forestry of those provinces.

Should China desire to contract a loan or loans elsewhere on that security the Exchange Bank shall first be consulted.

A Note from the Chinese Government to the Exchange Bank states that, with a view to improve the administration of the gold-mining in Kirin and Heilungchang and to increase the revenues from that source, the Government has decided to organize a Gold Affairs Bureau in each of the above provinces and, similarly, forestry bureaus are to be established.

Another Note from the Chinese Government declares that, with a view to safeguarding the security of the Loan, China will employ Japanese experts, for which a separate agreement will be made.

All the above documents were signed on August 2, 1918.

Speaker Tells Why Colonies Of Enemy Are Being Retained

Would Wrong Dominions And Dismember Empire, Says Lord Leverhulme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 8.—Lord Leverhulme, addressing the members of the Colonial Institute this evening, stated that had Great Britain consented to return the German colonies she would have been a party to a great crime against her own kindred who have sacrificed the welfare of the native of the colonies and would have dismembered the Empire.

He emphasized that the Empire had been built up not by Governments or the Colonial Office but by individuals.

He said that the method of colonization in the eighteenth century was to kill the backward native races. There was a danger today of rushing to the other extreme, mauling sentimentality, and conceding to the native rights in the land that would not be recognised for a moment if claimed by a British duke in relation to his broad acres. The necessities of mankind required the fullest use of the land for the benefit of all. The way had been prepared for breaking up large estates in Great Britain and opportunity to cultivate the lands overseas must be granted as equally and fully as to the acres of any duke in Great Britain. The highest interests of the natives could only be achieved by opening up their lands to British colonists.

Sir Gerald Strickland, formerly Governor of New South Wales, stated that the war indebtedness of Great Britain could be met if her topical possessions were properly used. Mesopotamia, properly administered, could alone pay the cost of the war.

Wilson's Vessel Sails For France From U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuter)

New York, April 14.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—The transport George Washington sailed on Friday for Brest to bring back President Wilson.

Make Preparations To Entertain Admiral

Commander Of Asiatic Fleet Expected To Arrive On The Brooklyn

Arrangements are being made for several functions in honor of Admiral Rodgers of the American Asiatic Fleet who is expected to arrive on the flagship Brooklyn. It is probable that a dinner will be given by Consul-General Sammons and Admiral Lang and a ball by the American Co., S.V.C., while possibly the American commercial organizations will arrange another affair.

RELEASE OF LEADERS CELEBRATED IN CAIRO

News Deported Nationalists Have Been Freed Fills City With Rejoicing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, April 7.—On learning the news of the release of the deported nationalist leaders, Cairo gave itself up to revelry. Extraordinary scenes were witnessed and enormous crowds thronged the streets all day long, singing, cheering and marching in processions in which all classes, including women, participated. There were no disorders of any kind.

CLOCKS IN HONGKONG WILL NOT BE CHANGED

Daylight Saving Is Rejected By Chamber Of Commerce By Two Votes

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, April 16.—At an extraordinary meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the resolution for daylight-saving was defeated by a majority of two.

Referring to Shanghai's alteration of the clock, the chairman remarked that "Shanghai would appear to think it quite immaterial whether we are on the same footing or not, for the simple reason that they had not taken the trouble to consult us, but this may be due to the fact that they originally intended to alter their business hours and not their clock."

The chairman suggested, "We should not allow Shanghai's independence in this matter to warp our judgment."

Among the opponents to changing the time was the chief manager of the Kowloon Dock Company.

The manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank pointed out that Hongkong and Shanghai worked together and there was an advantage in being closely connected but, as far as time was concerned, it was not a matter of very material importance during the summer months, except that Hongkong would be practically cut off from the Shanghai market in the afternoons for from three to four months.

Twenty-one members of the Chamber of Commerce voted for the change and twenty-three against it.

United States Army Under Two Million

Strength Has Been Reduced By Mobilisation To 1,970,506 On April 8

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, April 15.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Demobilisation has reduced the total strength of the American army below two million men. General Peyton C. March, chief of the General Staff, announced that complete reports showed an aggregate strength on April 8 of 1,970,506.

WILSON ANNOUNCES ALLIES WILL MEET GERMANS APRIL 25

Enemy Plenipotentiaries Coming To Versailles On That Date

OUTLINES PLANS

Points Not Yet Adjusted To Be Dealt With In Meantime

COVENANT TOPIC

Plenary Conference Will Hear Amendments Of France And Japan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, April 14.—President Wilson today gave out the following statement:

"In view of the fact that the questions which must be settled in the peace with Germany have been brought so near complete solution that they can now quickly be put through the final process of drafting, those who have been most constantly in conference about them have decided to advise that the German Plenipotentiaries be invited to meet the representatives of the associated belligerent nations at Versailles on April 25.

"This does not mean that the many questions connected with the general peace supplement will be interrupted or that their consideration, which has long been under way, will be retarded. On the contrary it is expected that rapid progress will now be made with these questions, so that they may also presently be expected to be ready for final settlement.

Take Up Italy's Claims

"It is hoped that the questions most directly affecting Italy, especially the Adriatic questions, can now be brought to a speedy agreement. The Adriatic question will be given for the time precedence over other questions and pressed by continual study to its final stage.

"The settlements that belong especially to the treaty with Germany will in this way be got out of the way at the same time that all other settlements are being brought to a complete formulation. It is realised that though this process must be followed, all the questions of the present great settlement are parts of a single whole."

(8 words dropped in transmission)

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 14.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—No date has been set for the plenary session of the Peace Conference to discuss and act on the new form of the Covenant of the League of Nations.

Inasmuch as the Covenant does not include any section granting Japan's request for recognition of racial equality and any section covering the request of France for an international military general staff, both Japan and France announced they reserve the right to bring up amendments before the plenary session.

Saar Basin Question

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, April 13.—It has been decided that the Saar Basin shall form a separate state under the Aegis of the League of Nations. The coal produced will go to the French in perpetuity to replace their damaged mines and as part of France's claim to reparation. It is believed that the French will also have a number of important posts in the administration but not a complete mandate.

It has been decided that a certain zone will be completely demilitarised along the left bank of the Rhine and no amount for reparation shall appear in the peace treaty.

Discuss Japan's Request

Paris, April 13.—There has been a prolonged sitting of the League of Nations Commission to discuss the question of racial equality, but no definite decision was reached.

The Japanese delegates raised the amendment for racial equality, demanding that an addition should be

made to the preamble of the Covenant by means of which the status which are members of the League should not only maintain frank and loyal relations but should also recognize the equality of nations.

Of seventeen votes, eleven were favorable, the minority voters insisting on their reservation, which they intended to develop at the next plenary sitting of the Commission for the final decision.

Also two amendments proposed by the French delegation for the suppression of the manufacture of war material and the creation of a permanent Inter-Allied military central organization were reserved for final decision.

Wait Open Conference

Paris, April 15.—There is a growing demand among the French public for an open Peace Conference and the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Chamber of Deputies will propose that a secret session shall be held for the purpose of demanding an explanation from M. Clemenceau.

The feeling of the French public is shown by the Civic League, which has placed huge posters on the walls of Paris pointing out that Germany has become provocative and never was it more necessary for the French people to rally round the Government. The Civic League demands that Germany must make good all the property destroyed in the war and reimburse the cost of the war.

Paris, April 11.—At the plenary session the representatives from the Dominions were Mr. Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada; General Lucius Botha, the Premier of the Union of South Africa; Mr. F. W. Maasey, Premier of New Zealand; Mr. W. M. Hughes, Premier of Australia; Sir Joseph Cook, Sir Clifford Sifton, Lord Sinha and the Maharajah of Bikanir.

The amendment moved by Sir Robert Borden inviting the Conference to bring the Labor Convention into conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations was passed unanimously.

The important question of the inclusion of the nine resolutions mentioned by Mr. G. N. Barnes in the Peace Treaty was not decided and consequently their inclusion rests with the Council of Four.

Conference Hears Plan For An International Labor Organisation

Paris, April 11.—At the plenary session of the Peace Conference today Mr. Clemenceau presided.

Mr. Clemenceau, the British labor leader, introducing the Committee's scheme for an international labor organization, together with a number of resolutions on the subject, for insertion in the Treaty of Peace, outlined the unhappy nature of labor conditions before the war and emphasized that the working classes are determined never to return to these conditions. The task of the Committee, he said, was to provide means to promote a better mental attitude and improve material conditions. He urged that the highest wage-earning countries were not the least successful in world competition.

To Merge All Interests
For the first time in history, said Mr. Barnes, they were now seeking to get the co-operation of all concerned, namely, States, employers and workers, with a view to raising the standard of living everywhere. The Committee had come to the conclusion that the best means of securing this was not penalties but publicity and agreement. Therefore they had provided for public conferences of States, employers and workers, namely, representatives of all concerned who would be armed with the fullest information.

The fundamental idea of the proposed organization would be the collection and distribution of information with a view to stimulating healthy public opinion. The organization would work throughout in harmony with the League of Nations.

The annual conference would be held at the seat of the League of Nations Conference. It would consist of four members of each State, two being State representatives, one representative for the working classes and one for the employers. Each delegate would be allowed to vote separately, with a view to promoting the spirit of internationality. A permanent office would be situated at the seat of the annual conference to collect and distribute information. This office would be under the control of a governing body constituted like the conference, namely, half Government and half non-Government representatives.

Procedure Is Outlined
With regard to procedure, Mr. Barnes explained, that when a two-thirds majority of the conference framed a draft convention or recommendation, it would be deposited with the General Secretary of the League of Nations, after which such High Contracting Party must submit the convention to its competent authority within two months and, if endorsed, the convention must be carried out. In this connection certain reservations had been embodied to meet difficulties with regard to federal states and also provisions for providing special modifications in cases of countries imperfectly developed or with peculiar climatic conditions.

The scheme provided certain "Enforcement Clauses" but reliance is placed upon publicity and inquiry, which appear in the last resort, to the League of Nations.

It was proposed that the first conference should be held in Washington, in 1919, provided the United States agreed to co-operate in the matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Barnes emphasized the importance of the scheme proposed, saying that it would strengthen the League of Nations by enabling it to take root in the daily life of peoples.

President Wilson, on behalf of the workers of the United States, welcomed the Labor Charter and also the suggested conference in Washington.

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Council Announces Officers For 1919

Heads And Membership Of Committees Named For The New Year

The following will be the officers and standing committees of the Municipality during the ensuing year, according to announcement in the Municipal Gazette:

Chairman: Mr. E. C. Pearce.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Ed. White.
Finance Committee: Messrs. J. H. Dollar, T. Ibukiyama and E. C. Pearce.

Works Committee: Messrs. C. M. Bain, A. Howard and W. L. Merriman.
Watch Committee: Messrs. H. A. J. Macray, A. Brooke Smith and Ed. White.

The Council's representatives on the sub-committees will be as follows: On the Electricity Committee, Messrs. W. L. Merriman and Ed. White; on the Health Committee, Messrs. H. A. J. Macray and Ed. White; on the Permanent Education Committee, Mr. E. C. Pearce; on the Foreign Educational Committee, Mr. C. M. Bain; on the Chinese Educational Committee, Mr. A. Howard; on the Band Committee, Messrs. A. Howard and Ed. White; on the Public Recreation Ground Committee, Mr. W. L. Merriman.

The membership of the Committees will, accordingly, be as follows:

Electricity Committee: Messrs. A. W. Burkill, W. L. Merriman, E. A. Neill, J. P. Peckles and Ed. White.

Health Committee: Messrs. Ed. White, S. J. Halse, H. A. J. Macray, Mrs. J. W. Jackson and E. L. Marsh.

Permanent Education Committee: Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawksford, Messrs. E. C. Pearce, E. C. Master, E. C. Pearce and the Chairman of the Foreign and Chinese Educational Committees.

Foreign Educational Committee: Messrs. C. M. Bain, J. W. C. Bonnar, C. P. Dawson and Dr. E. S. Jey.

Chinese Educational Committee: Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, Messrs. A. Howard, Chieh Nieh, H. Phillips and Shen Tun-ho.

Band Committee: Messrs. A. Howard and Ed. White.

Parks Committee: Mr. E. Jenner Hoger, Rev. Brother Faust and Mr. P. Peckles.

Library Committee: Rev. C. E. Darwent, Messrs. R. P. C. Master and F. C. Kendall.

Compradore Sued On Brother's Claim

Mr. Zih, Of Hongkong Bank, Defendant In Tis. 75,000 Suit

Mr. Zih Li-kung, compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was named defendant yesterday in the Mixed Court in a claim brought by his brother, Mr. Zih Tuck-whai, who claims Portuguese protection. The claim was for Tis. 75,000, being proceeds of the sale of a piece of land in Pootung alleged to have been jointly purchased by the plaintiff and the defendant over ten years ago. The Court ordered an adjournment of the case to enable the prosecution to prove that the money advanced by the plaintiff was an investment and not a loan.

The defense admitted liability only to the extent of Tis. 27,855.74 and admitted that plaintiff had advanced the sum of Tis. 20,000, while the plaintiff claimed the amount advanced was Tis. 30,000. Plaintiff was represented by Mr. John Hays and Messrs. G. H. Wright and J. M. Tavares acted as counsel for the defendant. The case was heard before Magistrate Kwan and Portuguese Assessor A. M. da Silva.

New Brevities

A verdict of murder by a person, or persons, unknown was returned yesterday following the inquest over the body of the unidentified Chinese found stabbed to death on a vacant plot of ground off Chusan Road Extension. The inquest was held before Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Li.

Authority has been given by the Municipal Council for the purchase of two two-ton Griford trucks from the Central Garage Company and one two-ton Brockway truck from R. Martens and Company, Ltd., according to the Municipal Gazette. The automobile trucks are to be used by the Public Works Department for hauling rock and other materials.

Thirty deaths traceable to influenza were reported among the Chinese population of the Settlement for last week. Two cases of paratyphoid and one of scarlet fever were reported among the foreign population.

The resignation of Lieut. A. H. Swan, of the American Co. S.V.C., has been accepted with regret by the Council, the Municipal Gazette reports.

It is announced that the Chaufoong Road jetty will be closed to traffic during repairs from April 24 to May 1, inclusive.

Professor and Mrs. Zalsman will give a vocal recital at Masonic Hall on Wednesday evening, April 20.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd., announces to shareholders the declaration of an interim dividend for the year 1918 at the rate of 15 percent on paid-up capital.

The fourth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Kiang Rubber Estate, Ltd., will be held at the head office, 71 Szechuen Road, at 4 p.m. April 30.

More than 70 prominent Chinese merchants and educationalists were entertained last night at the Great Eastern Hotel by the Philippine Commercial Commission, which has been investigating conditions here during the last two months. The commission, consisting of Mr. Doe C. Chuan, Vice-Chairman of the Manila Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Na Nam, of the Philippine Educational Department, Mr. Antonio B. Sy Yeng, a lumber merchant, and Mr. Albino Z. Sy, an attorney, will soon leave Shanghai. Messrs. Doe and Na will sail on the Suwa Maru Saturday for the islands. Mr. Sy Yeng will proceed to Peking in the interest of his business, while Mr. Sy will go to the United States early in May in the interest of a new million-dollar corporation being floated by Manila financiers.

In the months of January, February and March there were 79 arrests in the Settlement for armed robbery. The figure for the quarter has been exceeded in the police records on one other occasion, according to a report of the Captain-Superintendent of Police in today's Municipal Gazette.

The closing of the mail to be sent by the Bessie Dollar has been postponed until 10 a.m. tomorrow, it was announced by the American Post Office yesterday. Registered articles will be received up to 5 p.m. today.

Tomorrow being Good Friday there will be no public dance in the Town Hall. There will be no concert in the Town Hall next Sunday owing to the attendance of the band at the Light Horse gymkhana.

Another of the gang of night robbers who have been robbing foreign rich passengers and others received sentence in the Mixed Court yesterday, going to jail for a year. The victim in this particular robbery was an Indian who was passing through Shanghai and was relieved of several hundred dollars in notes and checks.

Three years' imprisonment was the sentence given a Chinese who appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday to answer to seven charges of burglary. He had been previously convicted eleven times.

Sixteen former British naval men arrived in Shanghai yesterday to join the service of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Police Constable Bourne and

The Highest Class Talking Machine in the World.

Regarding the Agency for this Territory Write to J. & C. FISCHER Sole Concessionaires

417 West 28th Street, New York, U. S. A.

Warder Reynolds, two former members of the local municipal police, will return to Shanghai shortly to join the service. Both of them have served in the war.

The Light Horse Gymkhana will be held at the Rifle Range Sunday afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock. Officers and men will be at home to their friends.

'Common Clay'

The Frawley Company repeated "Common Clay" at the Lyceum last night, bringing to a close their present engagement here. The popular band of players goes to Tientsin today returning in a fortnight to present a new schedule of productions.

The house which saw last night's performance should have been larger, if only to express appreciation of Frank Wilcox's admirable acting. His handling of the character of Judge Filson was the outstanding feature of the rather florid, but serious, which is the play. Miss Molly Mallin sustained a very difficult part and there were some very good bits by Mr. Gus Forbes and Miss Valentine Sydney.

MERCHANT MARINE CHANGES

The following changes in the merchant marine service took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—First officer of the Kweller, Mr. H. A. Kornfeldt, transferred to the Kiangtse; second officer of the Tungwah, Mr. G. Wilson, to the Toonah; first engineer of the Chiyuen, Mr. Alex. MacDonald, to the Peiching; Mr. Joseph V. Xavier, appointed fourth engineer of the Kiangtse; Mr. Alexander Cretko, appointed third engineer of the Hasea.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. A. J. Goldewyk, appointed second officer of the Kutwo; second officer of the Kutwo, Mr. C. D. M. Geyson, signed off; from sick leave, Mr. J. Gray, to supernumerary chief officer of the Tuckwo.

Illustration of a man sitting at a desk with a calendar showing January 1919 and December 1918. The calendar highlights the date 19th January 1919.

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U.S. GOVERNMENT TO KEEP RAILROADS FOR PRESENT

President Favors Attempt At Permanent Constructive Program Before Release

URGES 'REASONABLE TIME' Seeks To Allay Speculation As To When Private Control Will Be Resumed

Washington, February 28.—Director General Hines announced today with the approval of President Wilson that the railroads would not be relinquished from Government control until there had been an opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation was likely to be adopted within a "reasonable time."

Director General Hines' announcement was generally interpreted as meaning that the railroads would be under Government management for at least another year and probably longer.

With the temporary status determined, the railroad administration will go ahead vigorously with the program for improvements and extensions.

It was said that the decision is not reversal of policy. The railroad administration has long advocated early relinquishment, it was explained, but not until Congress had had time to act on the proposed five-year extension of Government control to consider other legislation.

The Administration's attitude was stated in a letter sent by Mr. Hines to Senators Smith and Martin, chairmen respectively of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce and Appropriations, and to Representatives Hines and Sherley, chairmen of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and Appropriations. The letter follows:

"As you are aware there has been some inquiry as to whether there might be an immediate or precipitate return of the railroads to private management. The railroad administration has indicated whenever this inquiry has been made that it would not recommend any such step be taken.

President Authorities Statement

"For your further information I am glad to say that I have now discussed the matter with the President and he has authorized me to state that not only will there be no sudden relinquishment of the railroads, but further that it is not his purpose to relinquish the railroads until there has been an opportunity to see whether a constructive permanent program of legislation is likely to be considered promptly and adopted within a reasonable time."

Mr. Hines discussed the matter at the White House with the President last night and it was the President's conclusion that in view of the situation as it stood it would not be advisable to return the railroads to private ownership immediately.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee held many hearings in an effort to determine what should be done with the roads, and the House Commerce Committee is expected to consider the question promptly at the beginning of the next session of Congress.

Seek To Allay Unrest

It is understood that Mr. Hines' announcement resulted from the desire of the President and the railroad administration to allay speculation as to the date of the relinquishment of the railroads, which is said to have affected the morale of railroad employees and financial conditions generally.

Former Director General McArdoo in suggesting the extension for five years of the period of Federal control said that if such an extension were not adopted he would advocate an early relinquishment of the railroads, but set no date for such relinquishment.

The Senate Post Office Committee today reported favorably the resolution of Chairman Bankhead providing for termination of Federal control of telegraph, telephone and other wire utilities next December 31. A similar resolution is pending in the House.

U.S. Ships In Month Total 400,000 Tons

Chairman Hurley Announces Big Mercantile Marine Output For February

Washington, March 7.—American shipyards turned out 135 vessels in February with a tonnage of approximately 400,000, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Navigation. The month's production was greater than that of January, but under that of the last five months of 1918, when all of the yards were speeded up to war production.

The totals include only vessels completed and placed in service during the month. The total was considerably more than twice that of February, 1918, when shipbuilding was just getting well under way. Production for the twelve months ending with February 28 was approximately 4,500,000 deadweight tons.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board made it known today that he has about completed recommendations for the next Congress as to what the country should do about this ship production. As soon as the program is definitely formulated he proposes to lay it before the American people so that national sentiment can be sounded as to what the nation should do by way of building ships and operating a merchant marine.

Roosevelt For Japan During The Russo-Japanese War

His Memento-Trophy Brought To Tokio By Viscount Kaneko As Presentation To Late Emperor Meiji

Tokio, April 10.—How the late Colonel Roosevelt showed his strong sympathies with Japan in her war with Russia and how a symbol of this sympathy was sent to Japan as a gift from the then American President to the late Emperor Meiji are told for the first time in the following interview given The Japan Advertiser by Viscount Kaneko, who was sent to America at the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war to represent Japan unofficially and who was one of President Roosevelt's warm friends.

"My reminiscences of the late Colonel Roosevelt and the late Emperor of Japan is what the Viscount states is the title of his most interesting narrative, a report of some intimate moments with America's strong man in the height of his power."

"On the twentieth of March, 1904, after our great victory at Mukden, President Roosevelt telegraphed to me to come to Washington to take luncheon with him. Accordingly, I went to the White House and Mr. Roosevelt met me in the porch, saying my hand in his characteristic way, saying enthusiastically 'This is the greatest victory ever known.' He was delighted with the news and his face was lit up."

"We had a family luncheon. Mrs. Roosevelt and the children, including with us, after which Mr. Roosevelt took me to his private office, in the annex to the White House, from where he called up Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, on the telephone and invited him to join us. Mr. Taft at that time was Acting Secretary of State, in the absence of Mr. John Hay in Europe. The three of us, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Taft and myself, sat around the table discussing the victory at Mukden and the possibilities of the future. We had a long discussion on diplomatic affairs."

Off On A Bear Hunt

"Just as our little gathering was breaking up, Mr. Roosevelt said that he expected soon to leave for Colorado on one of his hunting trips after bears, adding that he expected to be away from Washington for about six weeks. During his hunting trip, Mr. Taft, he said, would attend to all matters of foreign affairs, as the Acting Secretary of State. It was the President's custom, when he went away like this, never to tell where he was going, leaving no address, so that no letter or telegram might reach him, so that he might be cut off from the world. But, on account of the war in which he was so keenly interested, he said that this time he was going to let Mr. Taft know where he might be communicated with from time to time, and he asked me to keep in touch with Mr. Taft and to inform him as to the progress of the war and of diplomatic affairs while, if I should believe it necessary that I should consult with the President in person, to so notify Mr. Taft, who would know where to find him. 'In that event,' said Mr. Roosevelt, 'I will return at once to Washington.'"

"After discussing the attitude of the various European Powers toward the war and instructing Mr. Taft to keep constantly in touch with me, the President turned to some diplomatic correspondence on his desk, and Mr. Taft and I walked to the mantelpiece, over which hung a large picture, depicting a scene in the Colorado woods, with several bears in the foreground. Looking at the picture, Mr. Taft remarked: 'This is a picture of the Colorado woods' and here—pointing to the largest one of the animals—is the bear Mr. Roosevelt is going to shoot.' 'I smiled, saying: 'If the President is going to do that, he should be advised to abandon his hunting trip.'"

Might Affront Russia

"Overhearing us, the President came from his desk and joined us. Mr. Taft asked me why I had said that, to which I replied: 'Because I am afraid the President might injure the cordial relations between your country and Russia. A nation has always its national emblem. There is the British Lion, the American Eagle and the Russian Bear. If the President is going to shoot the Big Bear, he might wound the Russian feelings.'"

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft looked at each other and nodded.

"Now the Russian fleet is on its way to the Pacific," I said to the President, "and in the near future there is going to be a big naval battle between the fleets of Russia and Japan. If it happens that you succeed in killing a bear on this excursion, he may be inarticulate, that he was fighting against Germany because Germany has been one of the powers of darkness. The actual wrongs we have suffered at Germany's hands do not appeal to him so much as the fact that Germany has been the crook among nations."

"They don't fight fair," is the way the doughboy is apt to sum it up. "We gotta clean 'em up."

I believe the doughboy, and Tommy of England, and Jacques of France, alike believe in and will demand something like a league of nations. They have seen this unclean thing called war at close range and they propose to put an end to it. They want the world policed in some fashion, and my conviction is that the politician or any of the Allied nations who gets on the road of this impulse will be mightily seriously run over and stepped on."

Warning To Politicians

The men of the Allied armies will stay in the harness if this end is to be accomplished—but if they suspect that they are being held in the army to gratify some politician's dream of territorial aggrandizement or some dollar-hunting clique's hope of profit—then look out! There's an explosion coming."

But the German Michel does not see this, from high to low. So far as I have been able to get at what he hopes for, the league of nations is simply a means by which he may rehabilitate himself. He does not see in it an instrument by which justice shall be done henceforward on the earth. It only appeals to him as a means through which he may escape from the dock in which defeat placed him and become again a voter in the world's town meeting. He is purely selfish in his hopes and there is nothing of the altruistic in his aspirations."

This is especially the case with the professional soldiers and sailors and diplomats. They concede readily that "our foolish submarine campaign" forced America into the war. They generously recognize the German mistake and would like to hang von Tirpitz and Ludendorff for making it. They do not ask forgiveness, for it seems not to have entered the German mind yet that Germany is in need of forgiveness. They declare that "the press of the whole world was against Germany," without realizing why this was true. They merely want to wipe the old scores off the slate and start afresh. If we will be useful to Germany—then Germany will forgive! Can you beat it?"

THE MUNICIPAL REPORT

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'And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight'

By W. B. McCormick
"And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight." By Floyd Gibbons.

George H. Doran Company, G.32.
Floyd Gibbons went to Europe in February, 1917, as the correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, an upstanding young man in good health and thoroughly whole in body. He returned to the United States in the autumn of 1918 with his left arm in a sling, the loss of his left eye and the French War Cross pinned on the left breast of his coat; the wounds and the cross being souvenirs of his gallantry on the field of battle.

Meanwhile he had known what it was to go through the experience of being torpedoed on the Leona of the coast of Ireland, and had followed the fortunes of the American Expeditionary Force from the day Gen. Pershing landed at Liverpool until June 6, 1918, when his self-confessed desire to know how it feels to be shot was thoroughly satisfied, there German bullets providing that gratification.

The story Mr. Gibbons tells of the experiences of the A. E. F. its officers and men, and the gallant work it did after really getting into action in June, 1918, is much of a piece with the story of the first American soldiers in France, in its broad outlines. But in the pages of "And They Thought We Wouldn't Fight," Mr. Gibbons chooses to treat more of the humor of the life of a soldier and its sentimental side. The note of this is struck in his picture of the first American troops arriving alongside the quays at St. Nazaire: "As the final bars of 'The Star Spangled Banner' crashed out and every saluting hand came snapping down, one American soldier on an upper deck leaned over the rail and shouted to a comrade on shore his part of the first exchange of greeting between our fighting men upon this historic occasion: 'Say, do they let enlisted men in the saloons here?'" Then there is the tale of the Ameri-

can infantryman slowly voicing out of an English-French phrase book a request to a pretty French cafe waitress to give him a kiss, whereupon the waitress replied: "Doughboy, were do you get zat stuff?" On which the infantryman made the disgusted comment, "Aw, hell; I knew they'd let those sailors ashore before us."

Out of the 396 pages that are filled with Mr. Gibbons' keen observations, limpid humor, pretty touches of sentiment and minor historical facts, it is impossible to quote even a small part of the things one would like. In all the pages of soldier lore we ever read we can recall no story of a love idyl so touching and so gallant as the episode of Jeanne, daughter of the old railroad crossing tender, and Gallagher, who rode one of the lead pair on piece No. 2 of Battery A, Sixth Field Artillery, U. S. A. It is set forth here in pages 119 and 120. And if any one desires to know why the French peasants must love the American soldiers let him read on page 274 and following the tale of how Christmas was brought to the children of Saint Chibault up in the Vosges by "Big" Forlani, and the other men of the regiment whom the children called "les Américains."

There is the tale of the soldiers who stole a red hot stove out of a French railway station and put it into their ox car during a bitter cold spell, and of the infantryman who stole a hive full of honey and took the bees along with it. "The Medical Department handled one aspect of the case and he provost marshal the other; the bees meted out some of the punishment and we stung his pay for the bees." And there is the authentic account of the first shot fired by an American field piece in the war which Mr. Gibbons sets down in complete detail as the work of Battery C, Sixth Field Artillery, at 6:55, 10 a.m., October 5, 1917, and which was aimed at an

enemy battery near Xanrey. "Near that spot—and damn near—fell the first American shell fired in the great war," observes the mildly profane contemporary historian. No one seems to have remarked the fact that our troops took an interest in aesthetics while in France. Mr. Gibbons disproves such an idea by quoting this disquisition on "Art" by a battery driver of the Sixth Field Artillery whose "opinion lies weight in the organization. He professed to be able to read American ball scores and war news out of the French newspapers, a number of which he always carried." Mr. Gibbons overheard him lecturing a group of soldiers who had been criticizing an old cathedral on their lack of appreciation of art and history.

"New things ain't art," he told them; "things has got to be old before they are artistic. Nobody'd look at the Venus de Milo if she had all her arms on. You never hear nobody admiring a modern painting or a modern electric lighting and bath tub in it. It simply ain't art. Now this cathedral's art. This country around here is just full of history. Here's where whole book stories of it was written. Why, say, there was a cathedral on artillery rolling through this country a million years ago. It was right around here that Napoleon joined forces with Julius Caesar to fight the Crusaders. This here is sacred ground."

We have now come to the most trying part of the war. The process of demobilization must necessarily be a slow business and one that will inevitably bring in its train many disappointments and heartaches over the failure of our men to come back from France, Germany, Russia and Siberia as quickly as we would like. As an antidote to these depressions of spirit we would recommend the pages of Mr. Gibbons' book.

How Movies Are Made

How Motion Pictures Are Made.—By Homer Croy, Harper and Brothers, G.34.

The monthly magazines have already lost their grip on the public, the weeklies are slipping rapidly, and soon it will be the turn of the daily newspapers to succumb to the all-pervading and realizable influence of the movies. So much one gathers from Homer Croy's "How Motion Pictures Are Made"; indeed, the author explicitly sets forth these startling assertions and prophecies, together with other facts and forecasts that are hardly less interesting. The motion picture of the future will be shown in natural colors; sufficient success has attended the experimental efforts in that direction to justify this confident prediction. It will not carry "subtitles." The pictorial presentation will be so detailed and artistically perfect that the story will unfold itself entirely in pictures. This was Mr. Edison's ideal aim when he made the first of all motion picture dramas, "The Great Train Robbery," which cost, incidentally, but \$3400 and yielded a profit of \$490,000, away back in 1902. There were no interruptions to the rapid movement of the drama, nothing to divert the attention of the audience from the scenes themselves and incidentally to eat up some hundreds of feet of costly film. Motion picture producers have already made much headway in this direction; Mr. Croy explains that the simple expedient of abbreviated spelling, not always according to the rules of the Simplified Spelling Board, has resulted in the annual saving of some quarter of a million dollars worth of film.

While the motion picture of the future will be in color, it will not be coupled with a talking machine, except in the case of educational films, which doubtless will carry some development of an ingenious electronic device, which the author describes, by means of which the wavering line made by the vibration of an arc light under the impulse of the voice is photographed on the edge of the strip of film and can be retransmitted into sound waves through the same medium of the speaking arc. All education will be by means of films, the author believes, and he indicates in some detail methods of adapting the motion picture to the teaching of ancient history, mathematics, science and geography. Indeed Mr. Croy's enthusiasm and confidence in the power of the unaided film to convey any sort of a human message leads to the suggestion that mankind may, through the cinema, return to something approaching the "picture writing" of the primitive Indians if not the ideo-

graphic word signs of the Chinese; certainly the range of recognizable emotions and ideas already included in the repertoire of any motion picture star and almost completely standardized, so that the "registering" of any one of them conveys always and to every one the same meaning, is much greater than the possible range of even the most complicated combination of brush strokes.

Mr. Croy writes from the inside when discussing the movies, for he has been a motion picture actor, one gathers, a scenario editor, one suspects, and a producer or director of film productions. He was in Singapore making motion pictures when the European war began and ran up against a rigid censorship that put a stop to photographic activities in the British possessions. No such censorship obtained in the Spanish war; the first armed conflict after the development of the motion picture camera, and not the least interesting incident related by the author is of the movie operator who risked his life at the battle of Santiago only to find, after dodging Spanish bullets all day, that the camera had been shot to pieces. The company that sent him out, however, was not to be balked so easily; the battle of San Juan Hill was staged in New Jersey and shown to huge and delighted audiences all over the world. In tragic contrast is an episode of the battle of Verdun. Motion picture photographers in the war just ended used cameras containing a gyroscopic stabilizer operated by compressed air; so they were not under the necessity of mounting their "boxes" on tripods—thereby being mistaken for machine-gun operators. The gyroscopic keeps the camera level and steady while held in the hands and the compressed air also operates the film mechanism. J. A. Dupre, French photographer, advancing with the troops at Verdun, was killed while seeking shelter; his camera, the mechanism still in operation, fell among his knees with the lens still pointing at the advancing Germans, and one of the most wonderful pictures of the whole war resulted!

The marvelous development of the motion picture in less than a quarter of a century, from Muybridge's "Zooecology" to the familiar product of today, is told in sympathetic detail; the mechanism of the camera and projector are described and the methods by which various screen results are obtained explained interestingly. One learns that the "animated cartoon" requires the services of thirty artists working constantly for a week to produce a 500 foot strip of film, known in the trade as a "half reel"; that audiences do not laugh when custard pies are thrown into the faces, though this is the most humorous of all screen situations when the victim is a man; and that cannibals get \$2 a day for "acting in the movies." Why some good actors fall as screen stars and vice versa, what makes a comedian, wheels appear to turn backward on the screen and what actors don't break their necks when they fall off the pyramids are among the curious and interesting phases of the motion picture industry discussed by the author.

For one who has been so intimately associated with the motion picture business Mr. Croy is singularly frank in discussing its literary shortcomings. He admits that the general run of screen "stories" are about fourth reader grade and that the men who control the industry are much more concerned over the present nickel than the future dollar. "I've got something big!" exclaimed a scenario writer to one of the film magnates. "I've got the film rights to Puddin'-head Wilson." The film magnate, Mr. Croy records, took the announcement calmly. With an expressive shrug he replied: "Ve don't want to knock the President."

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IN ARGONNE FIGHTINGCasualties in Meuse Triumph
Brought Unit's Total Up
To 10,000

Paris, March 14.—A total of 1,017 officers and men killed, 3,748 wounded and 233 missing—that is what the conquest of Argonne Forest cost New York's own, the Seventy-seventh Division, which expects to sail for home early in April, probably April 1. This total of 5,000 casualties of all kinds covers the fighting from September 26 until November 11, the day the armistice was signed.

Of these 168 were officers and the remainder non-commissioned officers and enlisted men. That is why when they march down Broadway by no means all of them will be New Yorkers, especially among the infantry men.

When the Seventy-seventh plunged into the tangle of the Argonne Forest on the morning of September 26 it had just come from the Vesle River, west of Rheims, where its losses likewise

were heavy. Its total casualties were almost 10,000. On the other side a greater distance than was covered by any other American division, and made of the elder in the Argonne-Meuse fighting they advanced all told forty miles the following captures: Prisoners 6,020, of whom 13 were officers; guns 81, of which 35 were heavy; trench mortars, 46; machine-guns, 250; rifles, 6,408. These totals were divided almost exactly between the Argonne Forest fighting and the

advance to the Meuse. Many of the men of the Seventy-seventh are very indignant over the manner in which various other divisions have appropriated the Argonne Forest as the scene of their exploits. Home papers which arrive contain numerous stories of returning soldiers from various divisions who talk about "our fighting in the Argonne Forest" when their divisions never were in the Argonne Forest.

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WIRELESS TALK ACROSS OCEAN ASSURED SOON

R. A. Weagant, Marconi Engineer, Explains His Invention To Scientists

CAN KILL STATIC WAVES

Discovery Demotes Cause Of Buzzing, Long A Bugbear To Electricians

New York, March 16.—The secret of his discovery of a new law of nature which he has harnessed to add the perfecting touches to wireless and which will mean, enthusiasts assert, that in but a short time the human voice will span the globe by wireless telephony, was disclosed last night by Roy A. Weagant of the Marconi laboratories before a gathering of scientists in the auditorium of the New York Electrical Society.

The unveiling of his mystery converted Weagant's most vigorous sceptic, Prof. Michael I. Pupin, head of the department of electromechanics of Columbia, who, after having expressed doubt over the proclaimed discovery, last night arose from the Electrical Society audience and conceded that the wireless wizard's find was to be hailed with delight by electrical scientists.

Weagant has eliminated the interference of static electricity from radiographic currents, and when his discovery was announced by the Marconi people shortly after the end of the war the scientific world was startled. Statics arose from many sources, some of them, as in the case of Prof. Pupin, being leaders in the world of electrical advancement.

Discloses His Secret

Until last night the discoverer had held tight to his secret, which is this:

Statics, or "strays," or interference, as they are known in shop vernacular, are loose, uncontrolled electrical elements from the atmosphere which stray into the wireless messages being sent through the air and cause such a noise in the receiver that the messages are often drowned. Mr. Weagant discovered the natural law which causes statics to travel in a vertical path, like rain, while the wave lengths of a radio message take a path parallel with the earth in the manner of water being thrown from a nozzle aimed horizontally. Then he devised an apparatus by which he caught the statics going one way and the wireless wave going at right angles, and kept the two from coming in contact.

Officials of the Marconi Wireless Company say that the doing away with atmospheric interference completely perfects wireless as an invention, and that it also insures trans-Atlantic telephony in a few months. Plans are already under way for the installation of a wireless phone system from New York to London. The feat had never been undertaken hitherto because of the presence of static electricity, which not only sorely hampered the reception of wireless messages but made projection of the voice over great distances an impossibility.

The device, invented by Mr. Weagant, who is Marconi's chief engineer, is a new form of antenna, or aerial rigging, consisting of two rectangular loops of wire separated from each other the distance of a wireless wave length and stationed in horizontal juxtaposition. The static waves, originating overhead and traveling earthward, reach both loops simultaneously, but the wireless current, traveling in a horizontal direction, has to go through first one loop and then the other.

How New Device Works

The static interference having struck both loops at the same time, each loop throws its burden of static into opposition with the other, and they thus create a negative, fighting it out to death among themselves. But the current bearing the wireless message passes through the first loop along its horizontal path and goes into the next. The second loop being separated from the first the distance of a wave length, all the wireless current has left the latter before it enters the second loop. Having entered the second loop there is no wireless current left in the first to be thrown into opposition with the second loop's contents, so the wireless message is retained and transmitted into the receiving system.

The discovery and invention were utilized throughout America's part in the war. Mr. Weagant stated that not a message transmitted over wireless by the army or navy was lost or hampered, and that through having dispersed atmospheric interference the Government was able to catch every message that was sent from the Continents to enemy points. Up to the time of the adoption of his invention wireless operations were broken into by vicious buzzing sounds, which sometimes resembled the throwing of peas on a drumhead, and in the summer it was impossible through the afternoon and early night of hot days, during which static influences are most prevalent.

Heavy statics completely overcame the signals, and great sums were expended in the efforts of scientists and inventors to find some means of doing away with the handicap. Static electricity was the one remaining fault of wireless telegraphy, say Marconi authorities, and the lone obstacle in the way of transoceanic wireless

telephony. Mr. Weagant's search for the law governing atmospheric electricity has extended over ten years.

Explaining his search for a law governing the stray influences before he set his mind to inventing some device for coping with statics, the Marconi engineer said: "I have always considered Nature reasonable and logical, and, to my mind, it followed that it would not, on the one hand, bestow a boon upon mankind such as electrical communication through space, while, on the other, place in its way some deadly barrier, such as static, without offering means of nullifying the barrier."

Scientists Hear Address

A part of his discovery was due to the findings that static electricity arose at all parts of the earth with equal intensity, and that it did not seem to come from any particular point of the compass, indicating that it traveled in the direction of lightning, itself a form of static electricity. He was aided in his search by use of the Marconi-Bellini-Tosi radiogoniometer, a direction finder which tells the course taken by electrical currents, and a device which was used during the war to detect the presence of spy wireless stations by means of following out the path of the radiograms as indicated by the instrument.

The meeting last night was attended by eminent scientific figures from all parts of the country. The auditorium of the Electrical Society was filled. The Weagant speech, which was illustrated with stereoscopic designs consumed nearly two hours. He was given a hearty burst of applause at the conclusion of his address, at the end of which Prof. Pupin arose from a front seat to acknowledge the discovery and invention which had hitherto been targets for his skepticism.

"We have here a momentous attempt in advancing the art of telephony," he said. "It is a marked improvement in the problem of getting rid of static, a great step, and should be hailed with delight by electrical scientists. I am delighted."

ISHII PLEDGES JAPAN TO CURB EMIGRATION

Ambassador Says League Covenant Will Not Disturb Treaty With America

New York, March 15.—Viscount K. Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, said at the annual dinner of the Japan Society in the Hotel Astor last night that even if the League of Nations covenant is modified by the introduction of an article forbidding racial discrimination his country will continue to impose restrictions upon the emigration of Japanese to the United States.

He called attention to the fact that the present treaty between Japan and the United States provides for the free entry and residence of Japanese in this country, and emphasized the fact that in spite of this treaty the Japanese Government imposes strict restrictions upon emigration. This, he said, would continue to be the policy of Japan.

Viscount Ishii and Viscountess Ishii were guests of honor at the banquet, which was attended by 500 Japanese and Americans. The other speakers were George W. Wickesham, formerly Attorney-General of the United States, and J. W. Robertson Scott, editor of the Asiatic Monthly of Tokyo. Mr. Wickesham presided.

The major portion of the Japanese Ambassador's address was devoted to the problem of race discrimination and face prejudice, which he said had been a fruitful source of discontent and uneasiness among nations in the past and which promises to be an increasingly disturbing element for the peace of the future unless a proper remedy be found for the matter at the opportune moment.

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conference now sitting in Paris is to establish a solid and permanent peace upon the earth," he said, "nothing would more effectively contribute to the attainment of this object than the timely elimination of this cause of international discord. In this world war the Asiatics have fought side by side with Anglo-Saxons, Latins and Slavs against the common foe, and the single and unmingled object of the war was the maintenance of international justice and the establishment of a durable peace. And now when this war for international justice is about to come to its happy termination, and when the world league for permanent peace is being contrived, why should this question of race prejudice, race discrimination and race humiliation alone be left unremedied?"

The constitution for a League of Nations would not be worthy of the great world conference if it omitted the necessary provision for the remedy of this conspicuous injustice arising out of the race question. It may be added in order to avoid possible misunderstanding that this question of straightening out the existing injustice of racial discrimination should be considered independently of the question of labor or immigration. The one is principally economic in its nature, while the other is essentially a question of sentiment of legitimate pride and self-respect."

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal staff are announced in the Municipal Gazette, as taken from the order books for the week ending April 12:

Police Force.—Long leave is granted to Japanese Interpreter M. Nakai from June 15. G. Vik is appointed Probationary Warden from April 8.

1st Class Sergeant T. Brown is permitted to terminate his service on May 8, the date of expiry of his agreement.

Health Department.—Inspector F. W. Ambrose, returned from war service, resumed duty on March 13. Inspector W. W. Melville, at present on war service, was permitted to terminate his service on March 31.

From April 1 the official designation of Inspector G. J. Turnbull will be Clerical Assistant.

Electricity Department.—Long leave is granted to Mr. G. Ewart, Assistant Power Engineer, from April 18.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Mrs. E. J. O'Toole, Assistant Mistress in the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys, is confirmed under an agreement terminable at three months' notice from September 5, 1917.

Revenue Office.—Long leave is granted to Mr. V. H. Bourne, Clerical Assistant, from May 30.

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Japan Announces Decision To Withdraw From Olympic

Champions Of 1917 Will Not Compete At Manila; Mr. A. H. Swan Unable To Accompany China Team

Japan will not compete in the Far Eastern Olympic Championship games at Manila next month, according to an announcement made yesterday at the headquarters of the committee arranging for China's participation. Mr. A. H. Swan, who has been head of the committee, received official notification of Japan's withdrawal from the secretary of the committee for Japan. The decision from Tokyo will not affect China's attitude and a team of 100 athletes will be sent to Manila to represent this country. The China team goes on the Colombia on May 3.

The Chinese delegation will go with Mr. R. W. Clark of Peking in charge. Mr. Clark has been appointed acting secretary and chairman of the managing committee to succeed Mr. Swan. The latter leaves for Japan on the Kumano Maru Saturday and sails for the United States on the Nippon Maru from Yokohama on April 29. Mr. Swan will be in the United States at least 18 months.

In addition to Mr. Clark, the managing committee will consist of an official government representative, two representatives of the North China Athletic Federation, two representatives of the East China Intercollegiate Association, one representative of the Central China Athletic Association, one from Fochow, one from Amoy, one from Hongkong and one from Canton. On arrival in Manila this committee will meet and subdivide the responsibilities connected with the efficient management of the China team as a whole.

Budget Nearly \$20,000

The committee for China is assuming the budget for the entire Chinese team, but is asking assistance from various sectional committees. The committee is composed of: Mr. Tang Shao-yi and Mr. Chu Chi-chien, chief delegates to the Shanghai Peace Conference; Dr. Y. T. Tsur, formerly the President of Tsinghua College; Mr. Chang Po-ling, head of Nankai School in Tientsin; Mr. Chan Ling-pak, representative of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Canton; Mr. Lau Chu-pak, a prominent merchant of Hongkong; Mr. C. C. Nieh and Mr. H. Y. Moh, well known business men of Shanghai.

Through the efforts of Mr. Tang and Mr. Chu, President Hsu Shih-chang has subscribed \$2,000 and the members of the cabinet have made pledges which will probably bring the total amount from the Northern Government to the neighborhood of \$10,000. The committee has also approached the Southern Government for funds as well as the tuchans and civil governors of several provinces. The total budget is nearly \$20,000.

Arrangements have been made to close the meet at Manila a little earlier to enable the North China team to leave Manila on May 16 in order to catch the Colombia again at Hongkong on May 21. This will allow two or three days in Hongkong for sight-seeing. The South China team will be held over in Manila until a later boat, probably until May 23. With this arrangement all athletes will get back to their schools at about the same time, about May 26 or 27.

Selections for China Team

Selections for the North China contingent of the track and field team will be made after the North China Championship Meet at Taiyuanfu April 14-15. The selection of men

for East China and Fukien Province will be made after the East China Intercollegiate Meet and tryouts on April 24. Athletes from Fukien Province and the East China provinces will also be present at the tryout. The date of the Central China Meet has not yet been announced.

Peking and Tientsin are staging a series of basketball matches to determine the personnel of the basketball team. Hongkong and Canton are having similar matches in volleyball. The Hongkong football team has been selected to go and reports are to the effect that it is one of the best in years. Two tennis men have definitely been selected from Hongkong since they now rank as the champions of the Colony.

VILLALOBOS BEATS PALOS; WILMINGTON WINS SECOND

Doubleheader At Race Course Featured By Battle Staged By American School

Nine kids from the American School booted the U.S.S. Wilmington ball club for seven innings yesterday afternoon at the Race Course and it took the best the sailors could produce to defeat the schoolboys 5-3 in a game featured by several hits of excellent baseball, quite some few for so early in the season. It was scheduled as a practice game. Both teams need the practice but the players contributed mid-season stunts in several of the seven innings.

All four pitchers worked well. Campbell and Haskell were in for the American School and the 40 fans that gathered to see the game will want to see either of the youngsters go the full route on a hot day. Ferguson and Carey, a southpaw, were troublesome for the schoolboys as both had speed and the youngsters were a bit wary.

The game was the second of a doubleheader, the Villalobos team winning its third straight, beating the U.S.S. Palos team, even with Anna Held in the lineup, by the score of 9-2 in a listless game featured only by Reynolds' catch in the sixth.

Held, Tangermann, Colvin, Mack and Howard, who will be remembered by those who followed the sailor teams last season, were seen in action yesterday. Colvin won his game for the Villalobos and Tangermann connected with a timely double in the second game.

There was little to the first game but the second went five innings with both teams deadlocked 2-2. With a man on third, two under and two strikes on the batter, J. McGinnis, catching for the American School, tossed the ball to left, allowing the bluejackets the edge maintained during the rest of the game. The schoolboys scored a lone run in the seventh but Carey was bothered some with his fast ones.

The lineup:

U.S.S. Villalobos—Staples 1b, Colberg ss, Stevenson 2b, Colvin p, Mack c, Carter 3b, Ball cf, Haas rf, Knighton lf.

U.S.S. Palos—Murphy 1b, Pillert cf, Reynolds lf, Andrews rf, Childs ss, Held 2b, Prather c, Howard 2b, Van Sycle 2b, Keller p.

U.S.S. Wilmington—Clinton 2b, Miller 3b, Torre cf, Cliff 1b, Franklin rf, Tangermann lf, Edsall ss, Lawler c, Ferguson p, Carey p.

Umpires—Vaughan and Doyle.

Shanghai Races—Spring Training

Wednesday, April 16, 1919.										
Pony.	Rider	1/4 mile	1/2 mile	3/4 mile	1 mile	1 1/4 miles	1 1/2 miles	2 miles	2 1/2 miles	Last quarter
Castewood	boy	37.1	1.17.2	1.55.2	2.26.3	2.58	...	...	...	31.2
Odin	WGC	42.1	1.25	2.06.2	2.44.1	3.18	...	...	...	33.4
Tatouillard	GW	37	1.13	1.47	2.18.2	...	...	...	...	31.2
Comerake	WH	42.2	1.30.2	2.12.1	2.48.4	3.18.4	...	...	...	30
Sulphur	boy	36.3	1.13	1.47	2.20.2	2.52.2	...	...	...	32
Rest Cure	boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Beetle King	boy	37.3	1.17.2	1.53.1	2.25.3	2.57.4	...	...	...	32.1
Alr King	boy	...	...	...	...	2.58.1	...	...	...	32.3
Figaro	WGC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Jonsborg	boy	37.3	1.10	1.41	2.17	...	...	...	...	32.6
Orion	WH	36.1	1.14.4	1.50.3	2.24.4	2.54.3	...	...	...	29.4
Bulbul	boy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.4
Wilson	boy	40	1.16.2	1.56	2.27.2	...	(last mile)	...	...	31.2
Escapade	SAS	35.1	1.12.2	1.44.4	2.18.2	...	(last mile)	...	...	32.3
Black Diamond	boy	32.4	1.11.3	1.49.4	2.24.3	2.55	...	...	...	30.2
Yoshie	boy	35.3	1.12.4	1.44.3	2.17.3	...	...	...	...	32
Sleeve	WGC	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.4
Lochiel	JFC	40.1	1.19	1.51.4	2.24	...	(last mile of 1 1/4)	...	...	32.1
Mighty King	CRB	36.2	1.09	1.40	...	...	(last 1/2 of 1 1/4)	...	...	31
Golden Flame	FV	34.2	1.08	1.39.4	...	...	(last 1/2 of 1 1/4)	...	...	31.4
Blackheath	boy	...	...	...	3.26.2	3.10	3.41	...	...	31
Black Fox	MOB	36	1.12.1	1.45.3	2.18.2	2.52.1	...	...	...	33.4
Tabor	WGC	39.2	1.18.4	1.56.1	2.30.4	3.03.1	...	...	...	32.2
Hawk	WH	34.3	1.14	1.50.3	2.24.4	2.55.3	...	...	...	30.4
Bydand	GW	36.2	1.11.3	1.43.1	...	...	...	...	...	31.3
Rob Roy	GG	37.1	1.13.1	1.51.3	2.26.4	2.59.3	...	...	...	32.4
Fighting King	CRB	34.1	1.12.3	1.49.1	2.22.3	2.53	...	...	...	30.2
Cranley	SAS	36	1.13.3	1.49.2	2.21	2.54.3	...	...	...	32.3
Blackfoot	boy	36.3	1.12.2	1.45	2.19.3	...	...	...	...	34.3
Kowloon	JFC	34.3	1.12.3	1.50.1	2.24.2	2.57	...	...	...	32.3
Portobello	WGC	...	...	...	...	...	3.31	4.04	...	32.3
Greyand	EBR	38	1.16	1.51	2.22	2.54.3	...	...	...	32.2
Heron	WH	40	1.17.2	1.52.3	2.23.4	...	(last mile of 1 1/4)	...	...	31.1
Nothing	IE	36	1.08.2	1.41	...	...	(last 1/2 of 1)	...	...	32.3
Allied King	CRB	35.2	1.11.4	1.47.2	2.19.2	2.50.2	...	...	...	31
Midan	FV	36.1	1.11	1.44.1	2.16	...	...	...	...	31.4

All on the sand.

LOCAL POLO CLUB TEAM MAY NOT GO TO MANILA

Inability Of Players To Make Trip Will Probably Mean Another Series Here

Although Shanghai Polo Club players are anxious to make the trip to Manila to meet the Manila Polo Club and American army teams, inability of several local stars to go in May will probably necessitate calling off the proposed tournament.

An attempt will be made to bring a team composed of representatives of Peking and Tientsin polo clubs here for a tournament with the local club.

The matter was brought up at the annual general meeting of the Polo Club yesterday afternoon at the Race Club and members who are able to go were requested to send in their names to the honorary secretary.

At the meeting the following committee was elected for 1919: chairman, Mr. C. C. Boyd; secretary, Mr. J. A. Hayes; members, Messrs. M. O. Springfield, G. L. Wilson, H. G. Robinson, I. Ezra and E. R. Hooper.

It was announced that the season will begin as soon as the Spring race meeting is over.

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Banquets Return May 1

The Banvard Musical Comedy Company, now playing to crowded houses at Peking will open a return engagement here with "The First King of Palagonia" on May 1 and 2. The Company will play at the Lyceum on May 3 and 5, the Company will play "Off to the Front" with a matinee on Saturday, May 3.

ROWING CLUB MEETING

An extraordinary general meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club is called for next Wednesday evening at six o'clock when the members will vote on three resolutions to be presented. The first two deal with the election and status of members and the last aims at substitution of the name "Junior Senior Fours" for "Leamona Fours" in the list of the Club's races.

S.V.C. INSPECTION APRIL 26

Annual inspection of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will take place at the Public Recreation Ground on Saturday, April 26. It is announced in the Municipal Gazette. A letter has been received from Major-General Sir

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for Infants and Children.

What is Castoria?

CASTORIA is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance (Narcotics stupefy). Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper of genuine Castoria.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"My patients invariably praise the action of your Castoria." W. W. Truax, M.D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"During my medical practice I know of several cases where your Castoria was prescribed and used with good results." K. MORGAN, M.D., St. Louis, Mo.

"Your Castoria is certainly the greatest remedy for children I know of. I know no other proprietary preparation which is its equal." B. S. SCHWARTZ, M.D., Kansas City, Mo.

"I use your Castoria and advise its use in all families where there are children." J. W. DUNN, M.D., Chicago, Ill.

"Your Castoria is the best remedy in the world for children and the only one I use and recommend." AGNES V. SWETLAND, M.D., Omaha, Neb.

"I have used your Castoria as a purgative in the cases of children for years past with most happy effect, and fully endorse it as a safe remedy." H. D. HENRY, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING

If you are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Bells, Sores, or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

If you are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, etc.

If you have that constant itching and inflammation of the skin.

If you are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, etc.

All these are sure signs of chronic blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless stores.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is pleasant to take and guaranteed harmless to the most delicate constitution of either sex. Of all chemicals and REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.



"The Three Castles"

Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

PATTON'S SUN-PROOF PAINTS

Now is the time to PAINT

Consult OUR Contracting Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

18B Kiangsee Road SOLE AGENTS Phone: Central 108

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

IT IS WORTH YOUR
WHILE TO WRITE US
about your requirements for
**ALL CLASSES OF
BRITISH MADE
GOODS.**

Some Specialities:

Table Cutlery, Razors, Locks of
all kinds, Buttons, Electric Light
and Gas Fittings, Edge Tools,
Hammers, Machine Tools,
Springs, Grinding Machines.

Write
THE EXPORT DISTRIBUTOR,
Monument House, London, E.C. 3.
Special terms for trial orders and sample
only shown.

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the
year 1918, at the rate of Fifteen
percent upon the Paid-up Capital,
has been declared.

Warrants for 15/- per share,
payable at the Hongkong and
Shanghai Banking Corporation at
Ex. 4/10 1/4 per Tael will be issued
on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be
closed from 23rd April to 1st May,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919. 22144

**The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber
Estate, Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that
the FOURTH ANNUAL GEN-
ERAL MEETING of Share-
holders of this Company will be
held at the Head Office, No. 71
Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wed-
nesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4
p.m., for the purpose of receiving
the Directors' Report and State-
ments of Accounts for the year end-
ed 31st December, 1918, and to
transact other ordinary business of
the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 24th
to the 30th April, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919. 22143

CREST HOTEL

Holiday

BALL & SUPPER

Saturday Evening, April
19th, 11 o'clock

Relax and enjoy yourself!

22142

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

51ST MEETING.

19th April, 1919.

(Saturday)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
(Shanghai local time)

ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each obtainable at the Gate.

SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.25 p.m.,
1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.
(Shanghai local time).

TIFFIN and Refreshments will be
served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.

22126

Electrical Engineer

An electrical and mechanical
engineer of many years' experience,
with a full supply of tools and in-
struments, seeks a position as
manager or foreman in Shanghai or
outposts.

Best references. Please address:
L. PODKONJAK,
6 Wayside Road.
22141

TO LET

18 BAIKAL ROAD

LARGE detached residence, suit-
able for boarding house, and situated
near tramline.

For full particulars
apply to
Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient
20 the Bund
(Entrance on Nanking Road).

**The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber
Estate, Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Sixth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-
hai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of
April, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from the 22nd April to 29th
April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919. 22108

**The Semambu Rubber Estate,
Limited**

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Sixth Annual General
Meeting of Shareholders will be
held at 13 Nanking Road, Shang-
hai, on Tuesday, the 29th day of
April, 1919, at 4.30 p.m.

The Transfer Books and Share
Register of the Company will be
closed from the 22nd April to 29th
April, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919. 22107

**SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY,
LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of Shareholders will be held
at the office of Messrs. SCOTT,
HARDING & CO., 6 Peking
Road, Shanghai, on THURSDAY,
the 24th April, 1919, at 4 o'clock
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 15th
April to the 24th April, 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 21945

Municipal Notification

No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of Issue until further notice
95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution
V passed at the Annual Meeting of
Ratepayers on April 8, 1919, the
Council hereby invites applications for
debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of
1919.

The debentures in this issue will
bear interest from the date of pur-
chase at the rate of 7 per cent per
annum payable on June 30 and Decem-
ber 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent
until further notice and will be re-
deemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denomi-
nations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls.
100 to suit the convenience of appli-
cants.

Application forms can be obtained
from the Treasurer, Finance Depart-
ment, 243 Kiangse Road, to whom all
enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919. 22057

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Customs Notification
No. 913.

Notice is hereby given that, acting
under instructions from the Inspec-
tor General of Customs, I have to-
day handed over charge of the
Shanghai Customs to Mr. L. A.
Lyall, Commissioner of Customs.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 15th April, 1919. 22113

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the Liengyi Mer-
cantile Company have been removed
from the former address, No. Y-151
North Szechuen Road, to the
ground floor of the corner of Soo-
chow and Szechuen Roads.

LOH WEN TSONG,
General Manager.
22101

Voelkel and Schroeder, A.G.
In Liquidation.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

All shareholders of the above-
named company are requested to
send their share script to the under-
signed on or before the 20th of
April, 1919, for surrender, cancella-
tion and pro rata distribution of
assets in hands of the undersigned.

Shareholders in outposts will be
given such extension of the above
time as may be necessary.

G. D. MUSSO,
Receiver for
VOELKEL & SCHROEDER,
A. G. 22013

**Ministry of Communications of the
Republic of China:**

Telegraph Material Supply Depart-
ment

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply
of various kinds of materials, tools,
etc., for telegraph use during the
whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of
June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, speci-
fications, requisition sheets, and other
particulars may be obtained from the
Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road,
Shanghai, on payment of a fee of
Mexican Dollars Ten (M\$10) which
shall not be returnable.

E. H. GOW,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 21941.

**The Shanghai Seremban Rubber
Estate, Limited**

(Incorporated under the Companies Ord-
inances of Hongkong, 1911 to 1915)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FOURTH ANNUAL General Meeting
of Shareholders of the above-named
Company will be held at the Head
Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shang-
hai, on Thursday, the 17th day of
April, 1919, at 4.00 p.m., for presen-
tation of the Report of the Directors and
Accounts for the year ended 31st
December, 1918.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday, 14th
to Thursday, 17th April, both days in-
clusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 21940

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

PHONE: NORTH 1468

**EVERYTHING
FOR THE
OFFICE**

AT

22

NANKING ROAD

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of
the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th
April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and
all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes
of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919. 22125

Spring and Summer Suits

New American Material and Styles, latest Patterns, in
Pongee, White Serge and Palm Beach Suitings.

THOM SHING

8a Broadway, Astor House Building

Shanghai Race Club

3RD EXTRA RACE MEETING,
MONDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be
ringing at 2.30 p.m. prompt.

Admission to the unreserved part
of the enclosure, \$1.00.

Badges may be obtained from
Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or
at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving ad-
mission to the Members' Enclosure
and Grand Stand may be obtained
through Members.

Price.....\$3 each.

Applications must be accompanied
by payment and must be forwarded
to the undersigned before noon on
Monday, 21st instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges
must be worn visibly.

By order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

**The Far Eastern Insurance Co.,
Limited**

The Third Ordinary General
Meeting of the above Company will
be held in the Yangtze Insurance
Building, No. 26, The Bund,
Shanghai, on Friday, 25th April,
1919, at 4.30 p.m. precisely, for pre-
sentation of the Report of the
Directors and the Accounts to the
31st December, 1918, the election
of the Directors and Auditors for
the current year and for the purpose
of transacting any other business
which may be transacted at an
Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 18th
April, 1919, to the 25th April,
1919, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for ab-
sent shareholders must deposit same
with the General Manager for re-
gistration at least forty-eight hours
before the Meeting.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
W. S. JACKSON,
General Manager.
Shanghai, 10th April, 1919. 22029

APARTMENTS

**WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quin-
san Gardens.** Comfortable rooms
front and back, (with bathrooms
and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. FOLLOCK.

CENTRAL DISTRICT, to let
with board, one large double room
bath room attached, suitable for
married couple or two friends.
Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road
Phone, Central 2321. 22021

TO LET, with board, large, com-
fortable, well-furnished room, over-
looking Bubbling Well Road, suit-
able for married couple or two
bachelors. All modern comforts,
tennis, garage, stabling and tele-
phone. Apply to Box 499, THE
CHINA PRESS.

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new building, 14
Canton Road, on ground, first and
second floors, from April 1st;
divided to suit tenants. Apply pre-
mises. 21867

LARGE, bright godown, second
floor, Central district. Immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 246,
THE CHINA PRESS. 21869

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED immediately efficient
stenographer and typist. Permanent
position. Reply, giving particulars
of past experience, nationality,
salary expected, etc., to Box 497,
THE CHINA PRESS. 22103

WANTED, efficient stenographer
and typist. Apply to Box 11, THE
CHINA PRESS. 22134 A.22

RELIABLE Japanese amah wanted
by lady in Chefoo to look after two
children, three and five years old.
Must be well recommended. Apply
to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS. 22128 A.22

WANTED, a junior steno-typist
familiar with office work, by an
American Import and Export firm.
Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA
PRESS. 22106 A.17

YOUNG stenographer wanted in
office of engineering specialty im-
porters. Reply to Box 498, THE
CHINA PRESS, stating nationality
and salary required. 22104 A.17

MATRIMONY

YOUNG Englishman, holding good
position, desires to make young
Eurasian lady's acquaintance, view
immediate matrimony. Genuine.
Replies to Box 8, THE CHINA
PRESS. 22129 A.15

**The China Import and Export
Lumber Co., Ltd.**

Notice is hereby given that the
Seventeenth Annual General Meet-
ing of the Shareholders of the above
Company will be held at No. 6 Ki-
ang Road, 4th floor, on Wednes-
day, the 30th April, 1919, at 4.00
p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 23rd
to the 30th April, both days in-
clusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. L. SEITZ,
General Agent and Manager.
Shanghai, April 14th, 1919. 22071

**Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14**

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, a flat having two rooms,
a wide verandah, a bathroom and a
kitchen. Electric lights provided.
Apply immediately to No. 41 Range
Road. 22146 A.18.

32 Markham Road, six rooms new-
ly repaired; near Carter and Sinza
Trams. Apply 24 Rue Chapais.
22140 A.19.

TO LET, a nicely furnished house
of four rooms, bath, servants' quar-
ters and garden, well screened,
outdoor exposure, Dixwell Road.
Available July 1st, for eight
months. Apply to Box 490, THE
CHINA PRESS. 22055 A.19.

FOR RENT, furnished seven-
roomed house, to British or Ameri-
can, for eleven months. Apply 138
Dixwell Road. 22046

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely
furnished house in French Conces-
sion, with garage and tennis court.
Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA
PRESS. 21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-
rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue
Joffre, modern six-roomed resi-
dence. 20 Yates Road, detached,
eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable,
from April 15th. Apply premises
for inspection; other particulars, J.
H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 21873

WE have several houses to let,
rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125
per month. For particulars, apply
to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking
and Kiangse Roads. 22174

EDUCATIONAL

ADVERTISER wants lessons in
bookkeeping, three times weekly,
about 8 p.m. Particulars of ex-
perience to Box 5, THE CHINA
PRESS. 22122 A.16.

WANTED, shorthand lessons,
private or in small class. Apply to
Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS. 22129 A.19.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (American)
typist, with four years' experience
in import and export business, is
free for employment as assistant in
office. Apply to Box 12, THE
CHINA PRESS. 22139 A.19.

ENGINEER'S assistant wants
work; knowledge of slide rule, blue
printing, etc. Address 117 Hong
Shing Fong, Paoan Road, City. 22138

EXPERIENCED accountant of-
fers services for evening work after
5 o'clock. Capable of taking com-
plete charge of firm's books. Apply
to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS. 22105

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a fox terrier, must be
male and purebred. Apply to
1c-56 Winchester Road. 22147 A.19.

FOR SALE, the well-known sail-
ing yacht "Si-Ho" (former "Rest-
less"), in good sailing condition. On
view Jinke Road Jetty. Terms
cash. Apply to Box 10, THE
CHINA PRESS. 22131 A.18

FOR SALE, very cheap investment
property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance
can remain on mortgage, rent Tls.
8,000 per annum. Ten foreign
residences, three years old, in
French-town. All modern improve-
ments. Full price, Tls. 20,000;
less than can be produced for now.
For further particulars, address to
Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS. 22139

**Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14**

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 15, 1919.

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on April 15, 1919.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30

	per lb.	
Bream		12-14
Cod	"	12-14
Mandarín	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	12-14
Pomfret	"	30-40
Salmon	"	15-20
Small	"	none
Soles	"	15-20
Whitebait	"	20-25

Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	50-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-18
Fowl	per lb.	18-20

Geese	each	\$1.00-\$1.50
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Flower	"	6-10
Quail	"	20-24
Snipe	"	14-16
Tsai	"	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	50-55
Wild Duck	each	40-45
Wild Geese	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	40-50
Fruit		

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	12-25
Bananas	"	6-7
Cherries	"	none
Chestnuts	"	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	6-7
Liches	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	10-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	"	none
Pears	"	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumelos	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-14

Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	25-30

Broad Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Cabbage	each	5-15

Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	20-30
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	15-18
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions		16-18

Onions		
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	8-10
Potatoes	per picul	\$2.00-\$2.25
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes		15-20
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour Australian	"	\$4.00
Flour Shanghai	"	\$3.10
		\$5.50

Rice	per 200 lbs.	\$6.87
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	\$2.65
Bran	"	\$2.30

Fuel
House Coal per ton Tls. 19.00
Stove Coal per ton Tls. 23.00
Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00
Laundry
Per 100 articles \$3.00-4.50
E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector

Resources: Pesos 248,000,00

Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone: Central 2741

Head Office: MANILA
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York, and
throughout the Philippines.
Correspondents at principal cities
the Orient, United States
and Europe.

A.M.
 9.37
 9.15
 9.12
 8.18
 9.3
 5.0
 67
 10

CHECKING AND SAVING
 ACCOUNTS: FIXED DEPOS
 Exchange Bought and Sold
 Commercial and Travellers'
 Letters of Credit
 (Travellers' Cheques)

- 1 - Travellers Checks

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 16, 1919.
Money And Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate
@ 4/10=Tls. 4.14
@ exch. 73=Mex. \$5.67
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate
@ 113=Tls. 88.50
@ 73=Mex. \$121.23
Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.75
Shai Gold Bars: 979 touch Tls. 267
Copper Cash: per tael 1852
Native Interest: Tls. .06

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver: 461d.
Bank Rate of Discount: 8%
Ex. Paris on London: Fr. 28.06
Ex. N. Y. on London: T.T. G. \$4.67

Exchange Closing Quotations
London: T.T. 4/10
London: Demand 4/10 1/2
India: T.T. 321
Paris: Demand 678
New York: T.T. 112 1/2
New York: Demand 112 1/2
Hongkong: T.T. 69
Japan: T.T. 452
Batavia: T.T. 279
Singapore: T.T. 481

Banks Buying Rates
London: Demand 4/11
London: 4 m/s. Ctds. 5/0
London: 4 m/s. Doey. 5/0 1/2
London: 6 m/s. Ctds. 5/0 1/2
London: 6 m/s. Doey. 5/0 1/2
Paris: 4 m/s. 708
New York: o/d. Doey. 114 1/2
New York: 4 m/s. Doey. 118 1/2

Roubles Exchange
Today's Bank Buying Rate
For Roubles: Tls. 100
Roubles 100: Mex. \$5.75

Customs Mouse Exchange Rates For April
Hk. Tls. 3.76 @ 4/94
" 1 @ 645 France 7.19
" 0.82 @ 1094 Gold \$1
" 1 @ 46 Yen 2.42
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.99
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50
" 1 @ Roubles

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 16, 1919.
Official
Japanese Government Bonds
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.50
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 42.60
Railway Purchase 5% Tls. 41.25
Japan and China S. and W. Co.
Tls. 18.60
Shanghai Produce and Stock
Exchange Tls. 20.60 April
Shanghai Produce and Stock
Exchange Tls. 20.90 May
Shanghai Produce and Stock
Exchange Tls. 21.60 June
Local Yarn:
Water Moon 16's Tls. 192.00 April
Water Moon 16's Tls. 179.50 May
Water Moon 16's Tls. 168.90 June
Water Moon 20's Tls. 180.00 May
Wedding Tls. 166.00 May
For Standard Tls. 176.00 April

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 16, 1919.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Trams "B" Tls. 81.00
Yankee Cotton Tls. 12.75 cash
Yankee Cotton Tls. 12.90 June
Langkats Tls. 22.25 April
Langkats Tls. 23.00
Langkats Tls. 23.25 June
Shanghai Docks Tls. 127.00
Senawang Tls. 8.50
Unofficial
North China Insurance Tls. 190.00
S.M.C. 7% Debts: 1919 @ Tls. 95.00
Telephones Tls. 77.00
Langkats Tls. 23.00 June
Kroewoeks Tls. 11.40 X.D.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Reuters Service
London, April 5.—Today's rates were as follows:
Consols, 2 1/2% for account: 156 1/2
French Renten 3% for account: 62 1/2
Paris: 27.62
Telegraphic Transfers on London at New York: 64.661
Japanese 4% Bonds: Y. 86
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2% Loan: 1854-55 Rs. 504
Bar Silver: 4810
Bank Rate of Discount: 5%
Market Rate of Discount (3 months Bank Bill): 3 1/2%
Exchange Hongkong (Document Bill at 60 days): 3/3 1/2
Exchange on Shanghai (Document Bill at 60 days): 4/10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares: £100
Shells (ord.): 58/3 1/2
Indos (Prof.): 44/12 1/2
Indos (Def.): 43/10 1/2

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending April 11 Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:
The week under review has been a busy one and the market generally has been very active.
The Shanghai market has provided a sensation in what looks like a corner in Kungyik shares. Yankees, pears are firmer and also Ewos but other cotton shares are quiet.
Banks.—Hongkong Banks are still quoted at 110 1/2 in London, but locally the price has receded to 700 owing to the persistent rise in Sterling exchange.
Marine Insurance.—Cantons are very firm at 1450. North China are wanted at the increased price of Tls. 145. Unions after sales at 11,040 are firm at that rate.
Fire Insurance.—China Fires have dropped to a selling price of 1105. Hongkong Fires have changed hands at 1330.
Shipping.—Doughstas are quietly firm at 891. Steamboats have reacted slightly and have been done at 123 1/2. At this price there are buyers. Preferred Indos are wanted at 125. Deferred Indos after spurring to 1162 have relapsed to a selling rate of 1160. Star Ferries are very quiet at 155. Shells have changed hands at 57 1/2, a fair line having been done at this price in London.
Refineries.—China Sugars have been an excited market starting this week at 1123 buyers. It has rapidly advanced to 1137 buyers for cash with considerable business done at intermediate rates. At the close the market is firm with buyers offering 1140 for June delivery. Malabons could be placed at 135.
Oils and Mining.—Raubs are wanted at 124. Tronohs have buyers at 415. Urals are for sale at 402. Kallans at 50a are unchanged from last week. Langkats are neglected at Tls. 21 ex dividend for the combined shares. Anglo-Egyptian "B" have declared an interim dividend of 15 percent and the stock has been to 44.13 1/2.
Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have ruled a very steady market during the period under review closing with buyers at 112 1/2. Hongkong Docks have fluctuated between 115 1/2 and 115 1/2 and close very steady at 115 1/2. Shanghai Docks might be placed at Tls. 127 for cash. New Engineerings have improved in the North and are wanted at Tls. 25.
Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals have buyers at 1107 with no sellers in sight. Hongkong Lands after sales at 1107 are still in good demand. Humphreys at 17.80 could be placed and Hotels have unsettled buyers at 186. Kowloon Lands are wanted at 125 1/2. Reclamations are nominal at 1175. West Points at 559 could be placed.
Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electric are in good demand at 127 1/2 with no shares coming out. China Lights at 25 1/2 are wanted (nominal rights). Hongkong Tramways are wanted at 87.50.
Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are a dead market at 113 1/2. Pairy Farms have again been the medium of considerable business at 328. Ropes at 320 are wanted. Providers have receded to a buying rate of 37 1/2. Comments are in request at 37 1/2. Poyl's are still in demand at 111. Waterboats are nominal at 113 1/2. Steam Laundries would find buyers at 12.60.
Exchange.—The demand selling rate on London is 3/3 1/2-16 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 68.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuters Service
London, April 5.—Today's Metal prices were:
Standard Copper G. M. B. f.o.b. 78 10 0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b. 84 10 0
Lead L. B. C. f.o.b. per ton. Nominal
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b. 24 17 6
Quicksilver, second hand ex warehouse f.o.b. (15 extra in flask) 15 15 0
Antimony "Regulus" (Sellers) 45 0 0
Muntz Metal f.o.b. London or Liverpool (less 1%) 12 1/2
Standard Tin (cash) 226 10 0
Spelter (ordy, soft) f.o.b. 37 7 6
Galvanised Sheets 24 gauge f.o.b. 31 0 0
Standard Tin (3 months) 225 0 0

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Reuters Service
London, April 5.—Today's prices and deliveries were:
Cotton: Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellarides 26.59d.
Cotton: M. G. Fine Seinde and Bengal 12.90d.
Cotton: Good Middling Texas 17.82d.
Plantation Rubber, May to June 2/0 1/2
Deliveries, China Silk 27 bales
Deliveries, Canton Silk 5 bales
Deliveries, Japan Silk 227 bales

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China Is A Rich Field For American Electrical Goods

By William S. Constand
Gaston, Williams and Moore
Bullion

Conservative China, oldest of all existing civilizations, has been slowest to adopt that most useful modern adjunct—electricity.
A country of great natural resources, four hundred million people, thrifty and industrious, among whom are large classes with sufficient wealth to gratify their desires, China appears to offer a limitless field. Opportunities are open for all things electrical—street railroads, power and lighting plants, telephones and telegraphs. And, of course, each major installation means the starting of a new customer for subsidiary products—motors, fans, all manner of electrical materials, in fact.
Before the war, Germany and Great Britain controlled over 50 percent of China's trade in electrical goods. Germany's pre-war foreign trade organization in electrical goods was most carefully worked out by her commercial professors. Two German companies controlled 80 percent of Germany's entire electrical business. The Allgemeine Electricitats Gesellschaft, called the A. E. G., had about 45 percent and the Siemens-Schuckert, called "Siemens," the other 35 percent.
The A. E. G. might be said to have been almost of American descent, as it was evolved from the German Edison Co., and latter acquired much of the Thompson-Houston line.

Electrical Materials and Supplies Imported into China by Countries of Origin
(From the Statistics of Chinese Maritime Customs)
Year U. S. Great Britain Germany Japan Others Total
1913 130,727 7 435,424 24 617,158 35 286,766 16 237,192 16 1,757,161
1914 90,271 5 493,922 26 473,284 26 460,903 25 334,729 13 1,851,204
1915 194,929 15 250,857 19 875 522,532 40 339,941 26 1,310,963
1916 452,362 17 561,487 29 None 1,342,297 47 430,211 15 2,819,282
1917 936,228 21 591,083 84 None 2,440,463 58 541,964 12 4,509,742

Difference in classification, as well as fluctuations in the value of the Chinese tael, are responsible for the variance between these figures and those taken from the U. S. Customs Statistics.

Rubber Outputs

	Feb.	March.
Alma	30,000	24,500
Amherst	3,773	3,652
Anglo-Dutch	79,000	81,500
Anglo-Java	189,000	233,000
Ayer Tawah	26,625	26,861
Batu Anam	23,776	22,000
Bukit Toh Alang	13,500	11,955
Bute	15,800	15,900
Cheng	12,595	17,145
Chemor	19,070	16,564
Consolidated	61,326	52,512
Domition	42,750	39,409
Gula Kalumpung	125,000	110,000
Java Consolidated	75,000	85,000
Kamunting	20,491	17,598
Kapala	11,143	11,077
Kapayang	—	—
Katan	8,820	8,360
Kota Bahro	31,968	31,428
Kroewoek	53,000	59,000
Langkat	67,542	55,662
Padang	20,000	23,800
Permatia	5,527	5,622
Pengkalan	12,059	16,666
Repah	14,000	16,000
Samagaga	17,450	13,000
Samambu	13,357	14,562
See Kee	—	—
Schwang	24,813	26,000
Shanghai-Malay	—	—
Shanghai-Kelantan	12,050	13,160
Shanghai-Seremban	8,180	8,400
Shanghai-Pahang	13,899	15,670
Shanghai-Sumatra	64,800	59,070
Shanghai-Klebang	13,107	11,353
Sua Mangga	—	—
Sungala	6,442	7,229
Sungei Duri	24,660	19,712
Taipung	10,561	10,051
Tanah Merah	24,200	26,500
Tehong	60,000	73,000
Ulobri	4,736	5,222
Ziangbo	70,000	82,000

terests, not only in Germany, but in other countries as well. In 1911 he paid 11 percent on a capital of \$36,890,000.00, had over 160 branch offices and some 66,000 employees.
In 1909, five years before the war started, Great Britain, with 35 percent, led in selling electrical supplies to China; Germany was second with 25 percent; Japan third with 15 percent and the United States had direct imports of but 4 percent. Hongkong, though a British Colony, makes separate reports and has been supplying an average of about 9 percent of China's electrical requirements, fully one-third of which being re-exports of American goods to other parts of China. In 1913, the pre-war year, Germany's concentrated efforts having more than doubled her shipments, she led with 35 percent; and though Great Britain made a marked gain in volume, her proportion fell to 24 percent.

After Germany's commerce was swept from the seas her fast growing China trade disappeared with the rest of her export business. Nor was Germany the sufferer. The over-running of Belgium cut off her foreign trade, and Belgium had been supplying about 4 percent of China's electrical goods. Great Britain, fighting on seven fronts, maintained the average volume of her electrical trade with China, but could do no more.
It was Japan, close at hand, energetic and ambitious, which benefited most by Germany's enforced withdrawal. The volume of her imports of electrical goods in 1917 was nine times those of 1913. Her proportion went from 16 percent to 58 percent, putting her far in the lead.

Part of her shipments, however, were re-exports of American made goods. For instance, in 1912, when the Amoy Electric Light Co. awarded a \$17,817 contract to a Japanese contractor, the required materials came through Japan from the United States.
The United States, busy though she was with her own and her Allies requirements for war purposes, increased her proportion from 5 percent in 1914 to 15 percent in 1915; 17 1/2 percent in 1916, and in 1917 rose to second place with 21 percent. As Chinese sub-classifications are not available, United States Customs export statistics are appended to show the nature and value of different items.

Electrical Materials Classified, Exported from the United States into China
(From the U. S. Customs Statistics)
1917.
Batteries..... \$20,230
Dynamoes..... 222,373
Fans..... 32,570
Insulated Wires and Cables..... 115,525
Interior Wiring and Fixtures..... 20,596
Lamps, Arc..... 36
Lamps, Incandescent Carbon Filament..... 4,210
Metres and Measuring Instruments..... 10,749
Motors..... 126,142
Telegraph and Wireless..... 116,547
Transformers..... 56,573
Miscellaneous Electrical..... 281,263
\$1,021,550

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WEATHER

Cloudy and squally weather on our
coasts.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 17, 1919

Is Railway Unification in China To Be Bailed?

LITTLE more is heard of the Chinese railway unification scheme and no news in this case is bad news. If, as the recent telegram from Japanese sources said, the scheme is being dropped, it is a decision big with evil consequences for both China and foreign interests in China. A step definitely in retrogression. The blame will be on those Chinese for whom the development of China is a political weapon and a source of private profit and those elements in the Japanese government that make the policy of Japan in China that of the dog in the manger.

The railway unification scheme provided, in brief, for the pooling of all existing railway lines and interests in China and their management under a single international board, with representation, of course, for China. This would give China first of all a real co-ordinated railway system rather than a number of disconnected and unrelated lines and it would give that system efficiency and service instead of the present utterly wretched conditions on lines like the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Hankow railways. But more than that and beyond that, it would mean the first constructive step toward real independence for China, it would mean the first constructive step toward the Open Door and the passing of the unstable, immoral and mutually unprofitable system of rivalry between competing coalitions and rickety balances of power.

As things are now, railway rights are parcelled out to individual nations, each nation having the exclusive right to finance, build and supply equipment for its own lines. Naturally, in the zone of its own railway each Power maintains an advantage over others in trade and gradually gets other preferences that eventually go to make up a "sphere of influence." It is therefore to the interests of each nation not only to push its own projects as far as possible but to prevent others from getting projects in the same region, or even elsewhere as a foundation for competing spheres. The direct loss, of course, is to China. But the indirect and greater loss is to foreigners. For delays in railroad building mean delays in opening the country and developing its resources, and delays in developing resources mean a reduction in China's ability to export goods and therefore its ability to import foreign goods. And foreign business interests get only scraps—and quarrel dangerously over those scraps—where they should have a banquet.

With railway unification all that would be changed. Under such a scheme railway spheres of influence would be abandoned, railway concessions to individual nations and loans from individual nations to build railways would be forbidden. Just as all the existing railways would be managed by an international board, so all new railways would be built under the international board with finances provided by the international board, probably *pro rata* as to each nation. And railway supplies would be bought in the open international market under fair competition. At once the obstacles to railway building would be removed, for it would be to the advantage of every Power to have as many lines built as possible. The lines could be built with relation to a far-sighted transportation system thought out on economically scientific lines, for the jealousies of competing spheres of influence would not have to be con-

sidered. At once the greatest incentive to national rivalries and international intrigues would be removed. At once one of the greatest obstacles to the development of China would be removed. The danger of a clash between Japan and the Western Powers over China would be materially minimized. And the moral value would be tremendous. The Open Door would be proved to be profitable, not only as a guaranty of peace but in actual dollars and cents. An impetus would be given to a higher political rationale in China. Railway unification would be the nucleus of a new international order in China. Unification of railways would point the way to unification of all international activities in this country, to the placing of China on its feet as a going concern for the first time since it was opened to foreign influence and to the maintenance of peace in the Far East.

This is the vision that has been opened and that is being closed by Chinese official cupidity and Japanese nearsightedness. It is a vision that is worth fighting for if it is not too late. It has been frequently charged by the Chinese intelligentsia that China remains weak and unorganized because every move toward progress and reconstruction has been thwarted by foreign governments. In a great measure this has been true. Honest students of the history of China in the last century and a quarter cannot deny it. But this is a case where the Chinese will have only themselves to blame. It may be said of course that Japanese opposition is only foreign opposition from a new quarter. But the argument will not hold. The Japanese are working through their Chinese tools and those Chinese whose interests in this issue coincide with theirs; that is to say, the Chiao Tung clique, or in a word Liang Shih-yi. Without their support the Japanese could not persist in their opposition or could not make it effective. For the other Western Powers are united in its support. It is the time for pressure of every kind to be brought to bear on the Peking Government to ignore the influence of the Chinese who are Japanese tools and the Chinese who seek only their own enrichment. Of late the Chinese business men of Shanghai and the bigger ports have shown signs of awakening to their responsibility and their potential power. This is a concrete opportunity for them. It is to their own financial interest and the interest of their own country to make the most of it.

Thackeray's Daughter Dead

(New York Tribune)

A long vista reopens with the news that Anne Thackeray Ritchie is dead. Thackeray's daughter published her first novel, "The Story of Elizabeth," in 1863, the year her father died, and her last, "Mrs. Dymond," in 1885; so that in time as well as in spirit her work belongs distinctly to the Victorian era. It may be that these novels, even the most charming one of all, "The Virginians," published in 1879, are little read now; if so, they share the fate of others well worth reading.

No doubt her parentage had something to do with the attention Anne Thackeray attracted in her early days. Yet, though hereditary influences may be traced in her, she had a very distinct gift of her own. Her stories flowed quietly; they had great dramatic force, but they were subtle in characterization and appealing in style. Had the great master of English fiction survived to read her pages, he would have taken delight in them.

Mrs. Ritchie was best known in later years as an upholder of her father's fame. Thackeray forbade a formal biography, though Trollope felt constrained to write a brief one. But his daughter, without in any way transgressing his prohibition, gave the world many charming glimpses of a personality more lovable, perhaps, than that of any other writer of her generation. Those who most admire Thackeray the writer cherish the memory of Thackeray the man with even profounder reverence. His daughter made it sufficiently clear that, whatever record heaped to light, he never would be ashamed. The edition of his works which she edited may fairly be regarded as the final one. But it is not to be said of her merely, "Sic nominis umbra." She deserves remembrance of her own contribution to English literature. And, like her father, she won friends whose allegiance to her was never shaken.

English As She's Advertised

As part of a Japanese trade circular we have received the following, says the Nippon Press. Doubtless our friend means well, but we are not quite able to catch it. We give our readers an opportunity to try their skill on it:

If we want to have plainly of the printing reform of the roller, as if we are catch a fish in the wood.

Our liquid is the crystallisation of the inventor had over again many years, trouble, experience, and thrown out a passionless.

We have a sigh of difficulty to set life of movable type no wits to work, as if the sun had been set, but we have far distance to get to my goal. There is no else our liquid in the world that complete plainness of printing and hold of life-type and have reduce economy in your factory.

Failure Of Submarines

By Arthur Pollen

The report that the British Government, acting on the advice of the Admiralty, will propose an international agreement for the abolition of the submarine is exceedingly interesting to me, because I have for the last three years maintained that this is the logical outcome of our experience with submarines in this war. In an article written at the beginning of 1915 it was pointed out that against the fighting forces of this country the submarine had failed practically altogether. Its successes to that date were the sinking of the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, *Cressy*, *Hermes*, *Hawke*, *Pompadour*, and *Niger*. Not one of the first or even the second importance, nor escorted by destroyers, which from the first days of submarine had been recognised as the best means of defense.

As an arm against a fighting navy, then the submarine up to that time had failed. Three more years of war have done nothing to reinstate it. It certainly had an influence on the tactics of the Dogger Bank, because Sir David Beatty had to change course at a critical moment of the pursuit when the presence of submarines on his bows was announced. This change of course must have thrown out the fire control of his ships, and so given the enemy a respite from artillery attack. But if the presence of submarines had this influence on this particular occasion, the explanation is not that an unexpected difficulty was created, but that provision to meet a fully anticipated difficulty had not been made. At Jutland submarines seem to have had no influence at all. Nor, so far as we know, has the Grand Fleet or the Battle Cruiser Fleet ever been prevented from undertaking any necessary expedition by the threat of their presence. Viewed, then, as a form of sea force for employment against other sea forces, the submarine has, broadly speaking, disappointed its admirers.

Its only real success has been against unarmed ships, and these, by a long prescription of sea law, have always been treated by civilized nations as immune from sudden and fatal attack. They were subject only to a constraint being put upon their movements. Until war was made at sea by the German nation, all unarmed ships, belligerent or neutral, could put to sea during hostilities with absolute confidence that the lives, safety, and indeed comfort, of all on board would be respected. They could be searched; captured; condemned as prizes, and confiscated. But they could not be attacked, sunk without warning, unless they resisted search.

It was a breach of these precepts with humanity—precepts far older than any for regulating land warfare—that gave such war efficiency as it possessed to the submarine. This efficiency, intolerable in war because of its loathsome cruelty, was, it has always seemed to me, an even greater danger in peace; for in war at least the knowledge that this danger existed made protection possible and certain. But if the world condones the submarine offenses and allows this type of ship to continue, then any nation possessing vessels of this sort will have the power of paralyzing the sea service of the other nations and inflicting losses in a time of profound peace, which might have a decisive effect in the war thus begun.

In the hands of an unscrupulous people the submarine confers an almost limitless power of assassination, and this power might be exercised on ships of war as well as on merchantmen.

Putting these three considerations together—
1. The failure of the submarine against the navy as a fighting force;
2. Its solitary success against merchantmen, purchased at the price of unforgivable inhumanity; and
3. Its menace in time of peace;
I ventured in the spring of 1916 to put a case for the total abolition of the submarine before an American statesman of great position. It contained the following clauses:

"It is manifest that civilized humanity will not be able to live under the appalling threat that at any moment any country that chooses to build submarines shall have the power suddenly to plunge the world into confusion, grief and paralysis by holding up its sea services by wholesale murder. What a general strike threatens on land, unexpected secret submarine attack on shipping would do at sea. Something must be done by somebody to lift this chimera.

"If America is to gain the world-position and to do the world-duty that her great economic position and the high character of her citizens entitle her to assume and discharge, she should, it would seem, adopt a platform in this matter which is wider, more humane, more consistent and, above all, more far-reaching than has been her intervention in the trade war up till now."

I have bombarded some of our own statesmen with similar proposals during the last three years. The reply has generally been, that enforcement would be difficult. It might be possible to ensure the destruction of all existing submarines, and there might be some agreed method of mutual inspection, by which the launching and commissioning of submarines in time of peace could be prevented. But there would be no way of ensuring that the designs and patterns would not be kept, or that, should war break out, the building of submarines would not be revived.

I think the reply to this objection is fairly obvious. In the first place, if there were no submarines in the world, a secret and treacherous commencement of a war would be made impossible. One huge, haunting horror would at least be definitely removed. Secondly, if no submarines are to be used in war, except those whose construction is commenced after the war has begun, then we should, at any rate, have nine months or a year of hostilities before submarines could possibly intervene, for it would take at least that period of time to build even the first. But, in reality, the interval would be far longer than the period of construction, simply because, before the first could be used, officers and men would have to be trained to navigate and handle them. Supposing, for example, there were peace for the next thirty years, and so one in the world had experience of submarine navigation during this period, the problem of using them in war would be infinitely more complicated than just one of design and construction. Indeed, it is probably safe to say that total inexperience would be an effective bar to submarine war for at least a year after the first boats were available for experimental and instructional purposes. If this supposition is correct, then the abolition is virtually practicable.

The only objection that can be raised against it is that the submarine is, to use a well-worn phrase, the weapon of the weak and not of the strong. It may be claimed for it that like chivalry, it is a cheap defense of nations. That it can stand a fleet off and so prevent the attack on or seizure of harbors, and prevent combined naval and military operations against another otherwise undefended coast. But there is really nothing in this argument at all. For it is abundantly proved by the war that it is not submarines but mines that have a high value in coast defense, and that submarines, unprotected against the enemy's surface craft, have very little, if any, efficiency in barring access to a port. The failure of the German submarine to break our military communications with Calais, Boulogne, and Salonika, are conclusive on this point.

The League of Nations, now being worked out in Paris, is designed to bring together all peoples in an effort to avoid war and insure freedom; the League of Red Cross Societies, now being worked out at Cannes, is planned to bring together the Red Cross workers of the world in an effort to promote the health and happiness of their fellowmen.

Since the American Red Cross under the stimulus of war has expanded until it stands at the head of the national Red Cross Societies of the world, it must also assume the responsibility of leadership in this movement for worldwide Red Cross expansion. That President Wilson appreciates the value of the proposed plan and gives it his sanction, both as President of the United States and as President of the American Red Cross, is shown in the following excerpt from a letter addressed to Chairman Davidson:

"This war has taught many lessons, some of them not yet appreciated, but the great, outstanding lesson is that of the obligation of man, no matter of what nationality, to his fellowmen throughout the world. It seems to me, therefore, that nothing could be more appropriate than that at the earliest moment there should be held a meeting of the Red Cross organizations of the world to consider, develop and adopt plans which should result in relieving the suffering and promoting the betterment of the peoples of the earth. I know of nothing more in harmony with the spirit of the time and more important to the future, than unification in common effort for the welfare of all mankind. Acting under the broad provisions of our charter the experience of our American Red Cross has clearly demonstrated during the war that incalculable good could be accomplished by organized voluntary endeavor, not alone in war but in peace.

"I feel with you that it is not only our opportunity but our obligation to place our experience and the results of our efforts at the disposal of the world, and I am confident that they also are in a position to make contributions of experience and constructive helpfulness to us and to each other. I share your belief that out of such a conference as is proposed an international relief organization would be developed which must contribute to the welfare of mankind throughout the world.

"In your undertaking I wish you would feel that the various departments of our Government will co-operate with you should occasion arise and that if there is anything I can do to assist I shall regard it as a privilege."

Red Cross Has Own League Of Nations

Washington, March 15.—The Red Cross societies of the world are to be brought under one banner, the banner of the welfare of all humanity. Down at Cannes, that beautiful French city on the Riviera, there is now being worked out a plan to be laid before a World Red Cross Convention that is called to meet in Geneva thirty days after peace is signed. Near this same city at this same time of year a little over a century ago, Napoleon landed on his return from Elba. Now a conference of Red Cross representatives is in session there from the United States, France, Great Britain, Italy and Japan who have constituted themselves a "Committee of Red Cross activities in the interest of humanity."

At the head of this committee from the five largest Red Cross societies of the world is Henry P. Davidson, chairman of the former War Council of the American Red Cross. Mr. Davidson, as a recent Red Cross officer in Paris, presented a memorandum of the committee's plan.

The plan, as outlined, calls for a permanent organization intended to act as a clearing house for information and expert advice, as well as to give inspiration, for Red Cross activities in all the nations of the world. For it is believed that the ideals for extending relief in time of war should now be applied with equal vigor and effectiveness in time of peace.

This is the moment in the world's history when that great power of voluntary service evoked by war should be harnessed into permanent action to make the world better in time of peace. The experience of war has developed many things in regard to civilian as well as military relief. It has proven a stimulus to child welfare, it has demonstrated the need of protected motherhood and it has shown the possibilities for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases.

Dr. Farrand, the new head of the American Red Cross, who for years has made a study of public health work, is now in Europe to consult with specialists and experts from other nations and to assist in outlining this phase of international Red Cross work. The best counsel and advice that the whole world has to offer will be laid before the convention at Cannes and carried back to the Red Cross societies of the world over. Each national Red Cross society can then adapt this program to meet its local needs.

The League of Nations, now being worked out in Paris, is designed to bring together all peoples in an effort to avoid war and insure freedom; the League of Red Cross Societies, now being worked out at Cannes, is planned to bring together the Red Cross workers of the world in an effort to promote the health and happiness of their fellowmen.

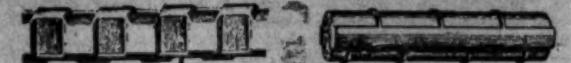
Since the American Red Cross under the stimulus of war has expanded until it stands at the head of the national Red Cross Societies of the world, it must also assume the responsibility of leadership in this movement for worldwide Red Cross expansion. That President Wilson appreciates the value of the proposed plan and gives it his sanction, both as President of the United States and as President of the American Red Cross, is shown in the following excerpt from a letter addressed to Chairman Davidson:

"This war has taught many lessons, some of them not yet appreciated, but the great, outstanding lesson is that of the obligation of man, no matter of what nationality, to his fellowmen throughout the world. It seems to me, therefore, that nothing could be more appropriate than that at the earliest moment there should be held a meeting of the Red Cross organizations of the world to consider, develop and adopt plans which should result in relieving the suffering and promoting the betterment of the peoples of the earth. I know of nothing more in harmony with the spirit of the time and more important to the future, than unification in common effort for the welfare of all mankind. Acting under the broad provisions of our charter the experience of our American Red Cross has clearly demonstrated during the war that incalculable good could be accomplished by organized voluntary endeavor, not alone in war but in peace.

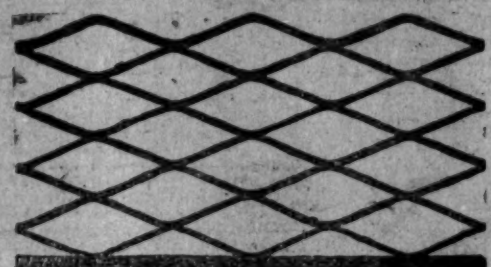
"I feel with you that it is not only our opportunity but our obligation to place our experience and the results of our efforts at the disposal of the world, and I am confident that they also are in a position to make contributions of experience and constructive helpfulness to us and to each other. I share your belief that out of such a conference as is proposed an international relief organization would be developed which must contribute to the welfare of mankind throughout the world.

"In your undertaking I wish you would feel that the various departments of our Government will co-operate with you should occasion arise and that if there is anything I can do to assist I shall regard it as a privilege."

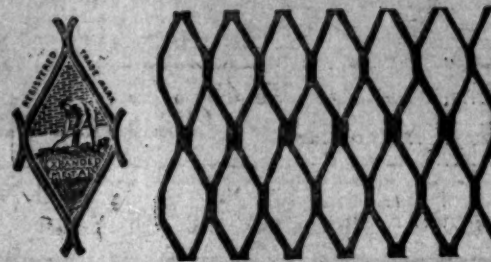
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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Do Unmarried Women Miss The Half Of Life?

By A Single Woman
(From London Evening News)
"Unmarried women have only seen one side of life," Lady Muir Mackenzie.

There is a fallacy abroad concerning the unmarried woman. She is believed to take part in life, and yet be completely blind to one side of it. Marriage is supposed to confer all knowledge, all experience upon women.

As a matter of fact, it is more often

than not a blind alley for women. For many of them life, so far as understanding is concerned, is finished when the marriage knot is tied.

It is as though the object of life were accomplished and there were nothing left to do but to "settle down." Married women too often settle into a rut single women would be ashamed to enter.

Lady Muir Mackenzie accuses single women of having extreme opinions. Even that is better than having no opinions at all. "Because thou art

neither hot nor cold"—the Scriptural reference is apt.

The average married woman's opinions do not often range beyond her servants, her dress, and perhaps her children. Ask her husband.

"Unmarried women are inclined to become abnormal," in Lady Muir Mackenzie's opinion.

All women are inclined to become abnormal. The married woman has more people round her to cover up her abnormality—that is all the difference between herself and the unmarried women.

Probably in the days when old maids had nothing to do but keep cats and have hysterics they stood a better chance of becoming abnormal than the married woman who had something to occupy her hands and her head. Today it is the single woman who has the chance of "more life and fuller."

The married woman is too often limited by her domestic troubles, by her husband's blindness to her need of life, and by her feminine innate love for a rut.

Married Women's Ignorance

Although unmarried women have long ago left behind the limited single woman's existence, married women persist in thinking that they are still to be pitied for it; that is only one proof of the married woman's ignorance of current events. It is to the married woman that the unmarried woman owes the erroneous impression that is abroad concerning her.

She knows the kind of life her individual single woman friends lead, but it does not occur to her that it is the same kind of life led by all single women.

It is the married woman who too often only sees one side of life—the domestic side. The single woman sees all the others, and she knows as much as she wants to know of the married woman's preserves. Single women are not the innocent cotton-gloved people they used to be. They have time to

study cause as well as effect, which the married woman has not. They have opportunities of seeing all sides of life, of mixing with all manner of men, and the result is not the abnormal creature of nerves the fast century produced.

If the single woman went through life untouched by love, then probably Lady Muir Mackenzie would be right. She would have missed a very big side of life. But because love is not satisfied, that is not to say that it does not do its work. To very few single women love has not come with all its broadening education. In very few single women mother-love has not awakened. The woman who has once had a certain little door in her heart thrown open by a little child knows all there is to know of mother-love. The woman who has to have physical experiences to teach her life is not likely to learn much of its inner meanings.

Face-Making

Of war work that has been done in London by artists there is none that has expressed that deep human sympathy that we associate peculiarly with the genius of art more than the work of "mask" making at the 3rd London General Hospital, Wandsworth.

The endeavor was to conceal severe disfiguring wounds in the face. Missing parts of the features were modelled by an eminent sculptor on a delicate plate concealing the wound. The plate was silvered and afterwards enamelled the color of the patient's flesh.

The secret of the success of this work was entirely that of refined art in manipulating and coloring the light metal plate. There have been cases where those who essayed to take up the work had not artistic sufficient for the task—an instance of the dangers that may compromise the fame of any very highly specialized work.

It was sufficiently realized at first, outside the circle of those immediately under the influence of the department at the 3rd London Hospital, that the success of the work described lies entirely within the province of art, and of art of the most accomplished kind.

It was Captain Derwent Wood, A.R.A., who showed the whole world what could be done for a soldier badly wounded in the face when the resources of the surgeon's science were at an end. But he had some wonderful students of the subject, notably Mrs. Maynard Ludd, of the American Red Cross, a sculptor, and Major Tute Mackenzie, of Philadelphia University, professor of physical culture and a sculptor. The latter while in camp near Manchester went exhaustively into the difficulties of the treatment.

It is interesting to reflect on the number of cases where the art of the "mask" maker has been completely successful and men have returned to civil life to take up work in all sorts of occupations from which a terrible disfigurement of the face would have excluded them. This is a triumph for plastic art in a strange field, and a triumph, one may almost say, for the art of portraiture, since photographs of the soldier before they were wounded were always studied in making the "mask" for the wound.

Air Chauffeur's Wages

High Rate Anticipated

Aerial transport companies who are organising mail and passenger services are receiving a large number of applications from R.A.F. pilots who want to fly commercial and pleasure machines, says a London paper. There is much speculation as to the salaries which will be paid to such pilots.

Companies which intend to run daily London-Paris passenger services are generally agreed that a salary of about £500 a year will be a fair remuneration for expert pilots. The pilot who is lucky enough to get such a post will probably fly the machine on the morning service to Paris, and after a few hours' rest, pilot the same, or another machine back to London. On the next day he ought to have a complete rest, taking up the service again on the following morning, to avoid overwork. A tired man might imperil the lives of passengers.

Other pilots will be needed for express aerial mails. It is probable that a high-powered craft for this work, carrying its pilot and a 100lb. bag of mails, will fly quite soon at 175 miles an hour. Such a machine will—even if some form of air brake is used—slight only at a comparatively high speed. Therefore a pilot's error of judgment at the moment of contact with the ground might very easily lead to a bad crash. The flyers of these machines being all picked men possibly may receive more than £500 a year.

Another job for the air chauffeur will be the flying of machines which certain important commercial houses have already decided to buy for private use. One company, for example, having offices in London and Paris, intends to buy three aeroplanes. One will be a fast single-seater for the carrying of important documents. The others will be comfortable two-seaters.

FAIR PLAY FOR GIRLS.

Too Many Overtax Their Strength.

A girl who earns her parents' admiration by growing rapidly, becoming taller than herself before she is well embarked on womanhood, hardly has fair play. She often outgrows her strength, and unless her development is carefully watched and her blood kept up to the mark, she will become pale and anaemic, suffering sometimes great misery, and will run a great risk of going into a decline.

In plain words for woman's reading a book "Talks To Women," explains the care needed by their sex at all ages. It will be sent, free by post, to any reader who forwards a postcard to the address mentioned below. The great need of growing girls is pure blood—abundant, rich and red. In all ordinary cases the new rich blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people will enable a pale, thin girl to develop healthily to blooming womanhood.

With this new blood in her veins she will gain a glow of health in her cheeks, her eyes will become clear and sparkling, and with a keen appetite for meals, and power to digest food, she will throw off all lassitude and depression, and grow strong and upright. In such cases Dr. Williams' pink pills impart a new interest in life.

Dr. Williams' pink pills can be bought everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.50, six for \$8.00, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 South Street, New York, N.Y.

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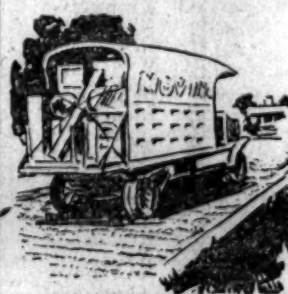
for the use of directors and chiefs of staff. After a board meeting in Paris important documents will be placed immediately in the fast machine, and

will reach London, for the personal of the staff there, within two hours.

Other work for qualified pilots will include the taking charge of aircraft which wealthy men will buy, and use, as they now use motor cars. Designs are in preparation for machines with bodies as luxuriously fitted as those of Rolls-Royce motor cars. They will seat four or five people, and will have wind and draught-proof windows of unsplicing glass, providing an uninterrupted view outwards and downwards. Engines will be so silenced as to make no more noise than the motor car.

At first the price of such craft may be comparatively high—as much perhaps as £5,000 or £6,000 for a luxuriously appointed, twin-engined machine. When a man has bought an aerial Rolls-Royce he will not hesitate to employ the most skilled pilot he can obtain and pay him a large salary. Such posts are even now being eagerly sought.

It is generally agreed that every effort must be made to take as many people as possible into the air, and to acquaint them with the comfort and safety with which it is now possible to fly. To this end it is proposed to station large aircraft in all parts of the country, particularly near well-populated areas, and to take passengers into the air for short flights at the lowest fees practicable. It is certain that for some years to come the post of air chauffeur will be not only pleasant and interesting, but also well paid.



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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessey's Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Klughsin, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on Thursday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tatung*, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Chartered Steamer *Hwabec*, tons 1,151, will leave on Thursday, April 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Tatung*, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Loongwa*, tons 3,225, Captain Finkelstein, will leave on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Lucnyl*, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Nanyang Maru*, Captain K. Takeshita, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, April 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Woosung*, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, April 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co's Steamer *Tatung*, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on Monday, April 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Laebia*, tons 2,868, Capt. Jackson, will leave on Monday, April 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. *Suluwa*, tons 2,471, Captain Smith, will leave on Tuesday, April 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

For Southern Ports

AMOI, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Sulyang*, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 17, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Hsin Peking*, Captain A. Stott R. N. R. will leave from the French Bund on Friday, April 18, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Chennan*, Capt. J. E. Lover, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, April 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. *Tientsin*, Captain R. Ritchie, will leave on Sunday, April 20, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tatung*, Captain A. J. Scott, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 22, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOO-CHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer *Kohoku Maru*, Captain M. Tsuboki, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Friday, April 19, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. *Canada Maru*, Captain T. Bando, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtsepo Wharf on Thursday, May 29, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and TIENSIN.—The Str. *Hsinlung*, Captain W. S. Ross, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tungchow*, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Tungchow*, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating
WTW			Snipe	Br. gun-boat
WTW			Nightingale	Br. gun-boat
P & O B I	Oct. 18		Sel. Caboto	It. gun-boat
B N B	Nov. 8		Kinksha	Br. gun-boat
S P.	Dec. 21		Quiros	Am. gun-boat
M M B	Feb. 11		Wilmington	Am. gun-boat
7 P.	Mar. 12		Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 15		Palos	Am. gun-boat
2 C	Mar. 17		Eleano	Am. gun-boat
B J	Mar. 26		Guat	Br. gun-boat
O D W			Toba	Jap. gun-boat

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA/Rus.	Jap. Reg.
Today.					
Vladivostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily except Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	.. 17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	..	16.00	.. ..
Tientsin	Train	..	..	17.00	.. ..
Hankow	Train	..	..	17.00	.. ..
Vladivostok	do	..	..	17.00	.. ..
Chefoo	Irene	22.00	..	..	22.00
Weihaioei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	8.30
Weihaioei and Tientsin	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	22.00
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Koonshing	22.00	..	..	22.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	17.00
Amoy and Hongkong	Sulyang	12.00	..	..	11.30
Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sulyang	..	..	..	..
Australia, via Hongkong	do	..	..	..	..
Weihaioei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	..	..	..	..

Tomorrow.	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	22.00
Japan & America	Kasuga Maru	11.30	..	..	11.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	..	..	11.30	..
Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	B. Dollar	..	..	10.00	..
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	17.00

Saturday, April 19.					
Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	..	..	10.30	10.00
Manila direct	do	10.00	..	..	9.30
Japan & America, via Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	12.30	12.00
Daluy & America, via Moji	Kobe Maru	..	..	11.00	10.30
Japan & America, via N'aki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	11.30	11.00
Daluy & America, via N'aki	Kobe Maru	10.30	..	..	10.00
Manila and Hongkong	Suwa Maru	..	10.00	..	..
Weihaioei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	..	9.00	..	..
N'aki, Kobe, Y'ama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe via Canada or U.S.A.	Kumano M.	..	12.00	..	..
Japan & America	do	12.00	..	..	11.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	22.00	..	..	22.00
Weihaioei and Chefoo	Shuntien	9.00	..	..	8.30
Swatow and Hongkong	Tientsin	22.00	..	..	22.00
Hongkong and Canton	do	..	17.00	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Chennan	22.00	..	..	22.00
Hongkong	Chennan	..	17.00	..	..

Monday, April 21.					
Hongkong	Teau	..	17.00	..	..
Wednesday, April 23.					
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits, Ceylon, India and Europe, via Suez	Nellore	..	17.00	..	17.00
Friday, April 25.					
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Epe. via U.S.A.	China	..	16.00	..	15.00
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simbrak	..	14.00	..	13.30

* Only correspondence specially superscribed.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7:30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tainan, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S.N.R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S.N.R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. *Woosung*, *Lucnyl*, *Yankin*, *Poyang*, *Tatung*, *Wuchang* and *Chungking*—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight (except *Chungking* which sails from Pootung at midnight). These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtze and Hunan Lines.
The steamers *Wuchang* and *Chungking* are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, etc., but have no accommodation for foreign passengers.
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For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENSIN (and Peking via TIENSIN).—S.S. *Tungchow*, *Pengtien*, *Shuntien* and *Shengking*—Sailing from the French Bund.
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For NINGPO.—S.S. *Hsin Peking*—Sailing from the French Bund.
Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:30 p.m.

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For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Passage: Telephone Central 401.

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CANADA MARU (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Bando, May 28 May 29
FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

KEELUNG MARU (3,000 tons) Capt. Y. Futami, Apr. 25 Apr. 27
FOR TIENTSIN

SUMA MARU (2,500 tons) Capt. N. Iwamatsu, Apr. 15 Apr. 18
FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS AND FORMOSA (Fuchow, Keelung and Takao).

KOHOKU MARU (5,000 tons) Capt. M. Tsuboki, Apr. 23 Apr. 25
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For through bills of lading freight rates, etc., apply to I. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Cor. Peking & Yuen Ming Yuen Rds. Shanghai. Tel: Central 181.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

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*S.S. "Nanking" does not call at Nagasaki.

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING" JUNE 3rd

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "CHINA" JUNE 21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

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His first great million-dollar picture and a
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Come along and let Charlie smooth the wrinkles
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MATINEE, SATURDAY, 4 p.m. Children half-price.

NO SHOW ON GOOD FRIDAY

Rhine Country Sees Safety **From Bolshevism Only In** **Presence Of U.S. Army**

By Edwin L. James
 Coblenz, March 8.—A committee of citizens of Coblenz is preparing a petition to the American military authorities, asking permission to form a Home Guard to protect the district against Bolshevism after the Third Army leaves the Rhine. The matter has not yet come officially before General Dickman, but it is safe to say that the permission sought will be refused at this time.

This action by the citizens hereabouts is of interests not only because it reflects the attitude of Coblenz towards the Spartacists, but because it helps to bring to light the fact that many Germans, especially those with large property interests, are beginning to inquire when the Americans

are going away and to hope it won't be too soon.

Our sector of the occupied territory is the most fortunate in all Germany. There is no acute food shortage, except lack of milk for babies; the soldiers have been spending millions of marks, and perfect order has been maintained—all at a time when many sections of Germany, some not so far away, such as Dusseldorf, Essen, Darmstadt, and Mannheim, have been torn by civil strife. Throughout this great industrial region, where Bolshevism might be expected, there has been no sign of it, because of the presence of the Allied armies.

News of what is happening elsewhere and the seeming spread of disorder is causing responsible Germans here to look ahead and hence the desire to form Home Guards—at least, that is what the fathers of the project say. But the Allies at the present stage are going to permit no military machine of any kind to be built west of the Rhine.

One with any sense of humor must see something laughable in the Germans—the haughty, rich, imperious, royalist Germans—thanking the Americans for keeping their own Bolsheviki away from them. There is a rich old rascal here who, during the war, supported himself and a company of German soldiers at the front, and whose pride kept him indoors for the first three weeks we were here. I met him on the street today and asked him what he thought about the Bolsheviki. "Gott, it's awful!" he said: "the Americans must not go away soon, for when in the morning I wake up and see the Stars and Stripes on top of Ehrenbreitstein I know the Bolsheviki will not come and ruin my property. If the Americans go away, they come sure!"

It did me good to see this tough old Henne worrying. Incidentally, he is one of the town's greatest royalists, holding that William II, is the only man who can now save Germany. He is one of those who want to form a Home Guard for the Rhineland.

Amusements

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Business and Official Notices

(Continued from Page 7)

DAYLIGHT SAVING

Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways

The public is hereby notified that railway clocks will continue to record China Coast Time. A special hand will indicate Shanghai Local Time on railway local clocks. The railway timetables will show times one hour behind Shanghai Local Time.

If, for example, passengers wish to catch the 7.55 Express to Nanking the actual time of departure will be 7.55 China Coast Time, but 8.55 local time.

A standing notification to this effect will be made on and from April 13th on all published timetables during the period in which the Shanghai Customs Clock is advanced.

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For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Bickerton, 74 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, or to 410 Mokanshan.

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Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, on account of the Easter Holidays.

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